THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 149. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET.

A Family Bound and Robbed of $7000 Worth of Bonds, Etc.

One of the most daring outrages which has ever been perpetrated in the vicinity of Newark occurred on Tuesday evening, at Westfield, a village some twelve miles west of Newark, in Union county. About 9 o'clock in the evening four men entered the house of Mr. Jacob Miller, an old and very respectable resident of Westfield, and demanded his money, telling him that they would not leave the house until their demands were complied with. One of them then knocked the old gentleman down, after which he was bound hand and foot. The four afterwards secured Mrs. Miller, a young lady named Clark, who was sitting there, and a laboring man named James, who was employed upon the premises, in the same way. Two of them then searched the upper part of the house, while the other two remained below with the family. The searching party soon returned with $7000 worth of bonds and two gold watches, one belonging to Mr. Miller and the other to his wife, and the desperadoes then departed, leaving the family helplessly bound. vious to leaving, however, they threatened ill the fettered inmates and fire the house if made an alarm. Soon after they left, Mrs. ller succeeded in freeing herself and then released her companions; but fear of encountering the robbers deterred them from giving an alarm until about 5 o'clock the next morning. Immediate steps were taken to secure, if possible, the arrest of the perpetrators of this high-handed outrage, and Newark and New York detectives are already at work upon the case. A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the bonds. The following are the numbers of the bonds and description of the watches:—Four Elizabeth City bonds of $1000 each, Nos. 42, 62, 351, 352; two Rahway City bonds of $1000 each, Nos. 59 and 61; and one Union county bond, No. 44, of $1000. One of the gold watches stolen had an open face, with the initials "J. M., N. J." on the inside; the other was a lady's watch, marked on the outside "J. A. M."—*New York Tribune.*

Rev. S. M. Merrill Drowned.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 27.—Rev. S. M. Merrill, the clergyman, formerly of North Adams, and more recently from Plattsburg, N. Y., and the party whom a Troy paper accused of eloping with a young lady in North Adams, was drowned in the Saranac river, at Plattsburg, yesterday. He was fishing, with two of his sons and another person, and accidentally fell overboard. His body has not been recovered.

A Horrible Affair at Oneonta, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—About noon on Tuesday last, in the village of Oneonta, Otsego county, Victor Beach, son of the late Samuel B. Beach, murdered his mother by shooting her first in the head and then in the body. He next shot himself, the ball entering his right eye and passing out of the ear. When neighbors reached the house Mrs. Beach lay upon the floor, just breathing her last, and her son near her, the blood oozing from his skull. He soon roused up and began to talk, saying that he was drunk and mad; that he meant to kill his mother and then destroy his own life; that on returning home he went up stairs and got a revolver belonging to his brother, Oscar Beach, and came down stairs and found his mother engaged in making a fire in the stove; and that as soon as he got a good opportunity he fired the shot at her head, and the other after she fell upon the floor, and then made the attempt upon his own life, and was sorry he did not succeed. Dr. Meigs Case examined the wound of the murderer, and does not regard it as dangerous. Beach was taken in charge by Constable E. W. Bennett, and Coroner Hendrix, of Otsego, telegraphed to come and hold the proper inquest. Coroner Hendrix arrived during the afternoon and summoned a jury, who were sworn and proceeded to examine the case, and found that Mrs. Martha B. Beach came to her death by shots at the hands of Victor Beach. The prisoner was fully committed for murder, to await the action of the Grand Jury, which convenes in August. He cannot be tried until the sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in October. Officer Bennett was directed to remove him to the jail of the county as soon as the state of his wound and his health would permit. It is proper to state that Victor Beach is a cripple, having been accidentally shot some years ago, the ball reaching the region of the spine and there remaining. He has no use of his right hand, his right arm and leg are withered, and his whole physical and mental organization fearfully injured. Mrs. Beach was a most estimable woman, and did all that a mother could for the poor wretch that has taken her life. She was about fifty-three years of age.

Terrible Fall from a Church Spire.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 26.

The chapter of horrible accidents received an addition of more than usual terror yesterday morning, in the fall of one of the carpenters engaged on the cupola of Zion's Church, on Ohio street. Mr. Peter Wilson was engaged in raising the frame work of the steeple, and stepping up a ladder about 115 feet from the ground, missed his foothold, and in falling struck upon the roof about two-thirds of the way from the comb to the eaves, breaking through the slate tiles and sheeting, and bouncing upon the roof of the two-story frame house just west, and thence to the ground. The distance from where he fell to the roof first struck we should judge to be nearly sixty feet, and the force with which he fell may be inferred from the breaking of quite a large hole in the slating and board covering. Strange to say, he was not killed outright, but is still alive, although no hopes are entertained of his recovery. His lower jaw was broken in four places, his ankle broken badly, four or five ribs wrenched from the spine, and the scalp shaved clean from the skull in the spot where he struck the slating. If the skull was broken, no displacement was discovered. Mr. Wilson was carried to his home in an insensible condition. He is a Welchman, of about thirty years of age, and having been a sailor, was entirely fearless of distance, and for that reason had been engaged in framing the spires of the First and Second Churches, and then at Zion's Church.

Murder of a Boy by a Playmate.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, June 15.

We heard yesterday of an exceedingly shocking tragedy which occurred on Sunday last, in Marion county, Missouri, about twelve miles west of this city. The rumor was that a boy, nine or ten years of age, residing in the family of Mr. Albert G. Johnson, shot and instantly killed a little boy about three years of age, the grandson of Mr. Johnson, who was on a visit to him with his parents at the time. It seems the boys, in company with other children, were playing in the barn, the boy first alluded to having a pistol in his hand. The little fellow started to go out of the door, when the other told him he should not go, and threatened to shoot him if he did. The child, persisting in his intention, proceeded on his way, when the young demon, for we don't know what else to call him, raised his pistol and deliberately fired, the ball passing through the child's brain, and killing him instantly. The perpetrator, we understand, is a strange boy, whom Mr. Johnson picked up in West Quincy some time last winter. He was barefooted and ragged at the time, and asked Mr. Johnson, as he was driving by, to give him something to eat. That kind-hearted gentleman, on questioning him as to his condition, and the boy stating that he had no parents, took him home with him, and has been kindly caring for him ever since. After killing the grandchild of his benefactor, the boy, it is stated, ran off, and succeeded in getting some five miles away before being overtaken. He was placed in jail at Palmyra.

A Case of Cholera in Springfield, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, June 25.

A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in this city, the subject being Joshua A. Gardner, a carver, who is an old resident here, and now lives on the Chicopee road, above Bancroft street. He had suffered from diarrhœa for two or three weeks, and soon after noon on Saturday experienced all the symptoms of cholera, including cold and cramped extremities, rice-water discharges, contracted features, and extreme prostration. He had nearly approached the condition of collapse, beyond which there is no relief, when medical aid arrived, and his life was saved. He is now considered entirely out of danger. There is no occasion for a cholera "scare," but this case ought to act as a reminder that the scourge is liable to visit us, and that every precaution should be taken to guard against it. The town brook runs quite near Mr. Gardner's house, and if it is as filthy at the north as at the south end, it is no wonder that the cholera has appeared there.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Convention which met at Williamsport this week has given full proof that the party in Pennsylvania has not forsaken those principles which governed its action from 1860 to the end of the war. Pennsylvania is thoroughly radical, and her radicalism means over 300,000 men sent to the war, and the utter defeat of Copperheadism at every general election. But Republicanism—radicalism—has of late a new definition. We have been told that it means hanging, bloodshed, revenge, and confiscation. A few gentlemen in Congress and out of it have made new issues, and inform us that a new creed will be supported by the people. We don't believe this, and Pennsylvania has strengthened our incredulity.

The State Convention met to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny, is a candidate who deserves election, and will honor the position. But the resolutions which it unanimously adopted make the issue one of principles, and we take its admirable platform as a definition of Pennsylvania Republicanism. Let us see what it declares. First, that the South must give such guarantees as will make treason impossible hereafter; second, that Johnson's administration has been faithless, because it refuses to fix in the organic law the great principles which the war has settled; third, that the laws shall not be construed to palliate the guilt of treason; fourth, that the Reconstruction laws are just, and that Congress should meet and decisively defeat the nullification intended by Mr. Stanbery's opinion; fifth, that Sheridan and Sickles should be sustained by the country, and that they deserve the support of General Grant; sixth, that the President's determination to compel the release of Davis, by delaying his trial, was an insult to the natural course of justice; seventh, that protection to American labor should be secured by legislation. These are the main resolutions adopted, and this is the radicalism of Pennsylvania. Not one word is said of hanging men who have surrendered, not one word of the confiscation of property; and, while we regret that the resolution for impartial suffrage was referred to a committee, we cannot too emphatically indorse the moderation and justice of the platform. The radicalism of Pennsylvania is as absolute and uncompromising as ever, and it is the nobler and the more deserving of the people's trust that it has not been wedded to the spirit of revenge and bitterness. We take it for granted that the great object of the Republican party is the reconstruction of the Union, and Pennsylvania is on the right way to effect it.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

Jesse D. Bright Accepts.

The Democrats of the counties of Carroll and Trimble, in Kentucky, recently nominated Jesse D. Bright for the State Legislature, and the Committee of the Convention appointed to notify him of the fact did so in a letter, in which they expressed their "earnest solicitude that he would find it convenient to accept, and go forth, as in days of yore, battling for the great principles of constitutional liberty, against the myrmidons of a corrupt and tyrannical faction, whose object is the overthrow of civil and religious liberty in this country."

To this Mr. Bright replies that he should have preferred that the nomination should be given to one better acquainted with the wants of the people and more capable of taking charge of their interests than he could claim to be, but that there were reasons why he did not feel at liberty to decline this unsolicited and, as he regarded it, marked confidence and friendship of the people. He continues:—

If they believe that my poor services can be made to contribute in any way to the re-establishment of this Government as it was before passing through the unnatural war which has ended in the prostration of everything like "constitutional liberty regulated by law," they have a right to demand them, and it is my duty to obey.

I accept the proffered honor (for honor I shall esteem it) to represent a body of voters who, throughout a struggle that involved all that was valuable to an American citizen, stood firmly by the faith of their fathers, and announced through the ballot-box, on all proper occasions, in the face even of military despotism, that they dare vote their sentiments. In such a community I have taken up my abode, and with them I propose a common destiny. Thanking you for the terms in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of your Convention, I offer you and those you represent assurances of the high regard of yours, faithfully, J. D. BRIGHT.

Registration in Louisiana.

Four days prior to the reception of the President's order requesting him to extend the time for registration in Louisiana to August 1, General Sheridan had telegraphed to General Grant as follows:—

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 18.—General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.—General:—I have the honor to report that I have extended the registration in the Parish of Orleans until the 30th of June, at which time registration will close. In the State there are now 80,600 votes registered, which indicates that the registration in the State is nearly completed. In 1860 the vote of the State was 50,000. I will extend the time to the 10th of July in some few of the Parishes where the population is large, so as to give no just grounds for complaint.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General United States Army.

PESTILENCE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Government Information Denying the Presence of Yellow Fever Incorrect—Three Undoubted Cases of Both Cholera and the Fever Reported.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—The *Herald* published a special telegram on Monday, announcing the appearance of yellow fever in this city, which resulted in the following being sent here by the Associated Press:—

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Collector Kellogg, of New Orleans, telegraphs to the Secretary of the Treasury, denying the report that the yellow fever has appeared there.

The facts sustain the *Herald*, and prove the Government information to be incorrect, three cases having occurred within the last two weeks. A man in the Charity Hospital died of the black vomit first, and was reported as an undoubted case of yellow fever to the Board of Health by Dr. Lewis, the visiting physician, who saw the patient. Notwithstanding the report of Dr. Lewis, the Board reported the case as one of intermittent fever.

At the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the 25th, Dr. Smith, the President, reported two undoubted cases, one of the patients recovering, the other, Henry Getson, of New York, dying of black vomit on Sunday. The origin of these cases is unknown. No additional cases have been reported for the past week, but three additional cases of cholera have been reported. Two of the patients have since recovered.—*New York Herald.*

THE POPE'S AGE.—Pope Pius is now in his seventy-sixth year, and in the twenty-second year of his pontificate. There is a curious superstition in Italy, which predicts great evil to the Catholic Church whenever a Pope shall sit in the chair of St. Peter for twenty-five years. No one has yet reached that term, although Pius VII came very near it.

VICE-PRESIDENT WADE CORRECTS THE RECORD.

Mr. Wade Denies Being an Agrarian or Wishing an Equal Distribution of Property—His Sentiments on the Labor Question.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes in to-day's issue a letter from one of its attaches whom it sent to visit Ben Wade at his home in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio.

Mr. Wade is reported as saying, relative to the account in the New York *Times* of his Kansas speech:—"That is a very garbled account, and the editor purposely misunderstands me. Why, sir, if you would make an equitable distribution of all the property in the United States to-day among the people, in five years it would again be in the hands of a few men. Such a measure would not be just, nor would it be of any practicable advantage to the poor people if done. The editors and correspondents who have been writing about my speech know very well I am not in favor of such a foolish thing as the distribution of property, or of disturbing in any way property rights." About the Presidency he said, "My dear sir, I do not seek that office. I never sought any office, and never will. I have served the people only because they wished me to, and not of my own choosing. It is thirty years since I began public life; I am an old man, as you see, and need rest." On the labor question he remarked, "That system of labor which degrades the poor man and elevates the rich, which makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer, which drags the very soul out of the poor man for a pitiful existence, is wrong. We must elevate the laborer, and give him a share in the proceeds of his labor. The man who successfully solves that problem will do more for the world than any man that has lived in it since the days of Christ. I believe, however, that the shadow of the great struggle is upon us, and we must meet it. There is deep discontent among the masses, and they will shortly demand that their condition be made more comfortable, both in this country and in England. There is a restlessness, a feverish excitement, a discontentedness with their lot among the poor classes that we cannot disregard. The people want more recreation—more enjoyment. They are casting about for relief from their monotonous and half-starved condition, and they will have it. Mr. Greeley is a wise man. He has done some very foolish things, but he perhaps has more knowledge on all subjects than any man in this country. I think well of his plan, and the idea of co-operation, if carried out among the working classes, will do much to ameliorate their condition." Mr. Wade then went on to show how in Cincinnati, New York, Boston, and other places, workingmen had combined, started manufactories, and were doing well.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Charles Denison.

The Hon. Charles Denison, member of Congress from the Twelfth District (Luzerne and Susquehanna counties) of Pennsylvania, died at Wilkesbarre yesterday. The deceased was born in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, on January 23, 1818, graduated at Dickinson College in 1839, adopted and practised the profession of law, and, in 1864, was elected to Congress as the candidate of the Democratic party, over Winthrop W. Ketcham, Republican, receiving 10,573 votes against 10,053 given to his opponent. In 1866 he was re-elected to Congress over Archibald, Republican, by a majority of 2006, receiving 15,280 votes against 13,273 given to Archibald. Mr. Denison served during both terms on the Committee on Indian Affairs, and during his second term also on that on Expenditures in the Navy Department. The funeral of Mr. Denison will take place on Sunday afternoon.

The Hon. H. E. Peck.

We have already noticed the death of the Hon. H. E. Peck, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States in Hayti, which occurred at Port-au-Prince on the 9th of June. Mr. Peck was a native of Rochester, New York. After studying theology, he entered the Congregational ministry. Some years later he was appointed Professor at Oberlin College, Ohio. Mr. Peck became early known as an ardent champion of the anti-slavery cause, and in 1856 he took an active part in the Presidential campaign. He exercised a great political influence in his own and the adjoining States, but was never known to seek any office. In 1862, his health being greatly impaired, he accepted from Mr. Lincoln the position of Commissioner to Hayti, hoping thus both to improve his health and to have an opportunity to continue his efforts in behalf of the negro race. In 1865 he received the appointment of Minister Resident near the same Government.

Connecticut Divorce Law.

The Joint Select Committee on Divorce has reported to the Connecticut Legislature a bill which was tabled for printing. The bill provides:—

First. No divorce shall be granted upon a separate application unless good character and residence in the State shall be proved by two good witnesses.

Second. The hearing and trial of all divorce cases shall be held in open court at the regular court room.

Third. No divorce shall be granted on the general ground of misconduct; which "destroys happiness" and "defeats the purposes of the marriage relation," until one year after the commencement of the suit for divorce.

Fourth. No decree of divorce shall dissolve the marriage control until six months after it is passed; but whenever alimony or control of minor children is given, that portion of the decree may take effect immediately.

Fifth. Each party to a divorce shall have all rights and privileges of unmarried persons—except the right to marry—and shall have this right after a separation of six months.

Sixth. No divorce shall be granted if granted to a petitioner who has been denied a divorce within two years—unless such divorce is granted for new cause.

Seventh. This act shall not affect any suit now pending.

The Charges Against Judge Busteed.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, June 27.—In the Circuit Court of this county to-day, Judge Goldthwaite, presiding, delivered an elaborate opinion on the applications of Charles A. Mott and Rufus S. Andrews, citizens of New York, based upon petitions and affidavits, praying for the transfer of the case of Elmore and others, attorneys of Montgomery, and two other cases against them and Richard Busteed, from the State Circuit Court to the United States Circuit Court petitioners affirming that from local prejudice and public opinion they could not get justice from the first-named tribunal.

These cases embrace the proceedings against Judge Busteed for alleged abuse of the office of Judge and other charges. The motions were denied. Counsel for petitioners took an appeal to the State Supreme Court, now in session. The several acts of Congress upon which the applications are based have not yet been judicially construed by the United States Supreme Court. If the State Supreme Court affirms the opinion of Judge Goldthwaite, it is probable the Supreme Court of the United States will be called on for a construction of these acts.

PUBLIC WORKS IN LONDON.—The corner-stone of the Holborn Valley Viaduct was laid on the 3d instant by Mr. Deputy Fry, who made the following interesting statement of public works and buildings and street improvements executed by the corporation of London since the erection of Blackfriars Bridge, about 1759:—Erection and reërection of Blackfriars Bridge, rebuilding London Bridge, and purchase of Southwark Bridge, £1,293,732. Royal Exchange, Coal Exchange, Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington; and meat and poultry market, Smithfield; and enlarging and improving their respective sites, £1,819,821. Newgate Prison and Sessions House, Debtors' Prison, Holloway Prison, and Pauper Lunatic Asylum, £380,226. Schools—The City of London School and the Freeman's Orphan School, £39,000. The approaches to London Bridge, New Cannon street, Farringdon street, Clerkenwell New Street, and the Holborn Valley Viaduct, £3,210,074. Total, £6,742,853.

MAINE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Renomination of Governor Chamberlain—Speeches of ex-Governor Cony and ex-Vice-President Hamlin on Presidential Usurpation and Obstruction of the Laws.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 27.—Delegates of the Republican party from all sections of the State of Maine assembled here in Granite Hall to-day, and nominated Governor Chamberlain as the candidate to be supported at the ensuing election.

Ex-Governor Samuel Cony presided over the Convention, and made a brief speech. Upon taking the chair, having returned thanks for being elected as presiding officer, he continued as follows:—We assemble here to-day, the representatives of a powerful party, composed of individuals who, prior to its formation, had been the members of all the various parties hitherto existing in the State, but, prompted by love of country and the imminently fearful peril with which it was threatened by traitors, casting to the winds the cherished prejudices and minor differences of old times, they came together to protect and defend the nation. While the necessity continues, this party, adhering to the principles upon which it was founded, will maintain its existence and power against all comers. We have no new principles to declare, no change of policy to announce, no new issues to make, no step backward to take.

The President, in making issue with the Fortieth Congress, in his veto of the Reconstruction bill, argued at length against its provisions, among other things, more especially, because of the haste with which powers were conferred upon the military commanders. This veto, it was understood, with but perhaps a single exception, received the sanction of his Cabinet. Now we have an opinion of one of his concurring ministers—the Attorney-General—which utterly emasculates the law, nullifies the objections of the President, and stultifies the whole administration. How far the President may be disposed to go in setting aside a law of Congress it is not necessary to inquire. The remedy is at hand. The nation has received a timely warning, and Congress, composed of the immediate representatives of the States and the people, the guardians of their liberties, will in a few days assemble and see to it that the republic receives no detriment from Presidential perversity or traitorous and disloyal intrigues. This Convention, I doubt not, will bestow its commendation upon the able and faithful Senators and Representatives of Maine in Congress, and give expression to its confidence in their fidelity and vigilance in every varying phase of the struggle in which we are engaged.

Ex-Vice-President Hamlin, who was a delegate from Bangor, responded to loud calls for a speech. Having advocated equal rights at some length, he said he supposed it was a foregone conclusion that the representatives of this people are to meet on the Fourth of July, at Washington; and they will pass a law so clear and so plain that equality of rights cannot be falsely construed or emasculated. The country owes a debt of gratitude to the Congress of the United States. They have proved the salvation of the country, and he was one of those waiting with anxious eyes and beating heart, to see what they will do. He believed that "treason is a crime so odious that it ought to be punished." Those who neutralize laws should answer the penalty of that crime. Persons who usurped power should be impeached and removed from office. There is something in the atmosphere that makes bold men timid and timid men no men at all. He had read in no history where a republic had lost its liberty by the usurpation of the legislative power; but such liberty had been lost, step by step, through the encroachments of the Executive power. He would not make any specifications. They are as thick as autumnal leaves. There is an obligation upon those in power to see that justice is meted out alike to all men. The resistance of Congress to the usurpations and encroachments of executive power demands our unqualified approbation and thanks. The question to-day is whether we are educated up to the right standard. The acts of President Johnson have served to educate and settle the country upon a right basis, and to teach us the duties which we ought to discharge; not, as Secretary Seward said in Boston the other day, that we have only to acquiesce in President Johnson's declarations that everything would go on as "merry as a marriage bell," but that the Government is in the people. He had come to the conclusion that everything has been wisely ordered, and he wished to compliment the Congressional delegation from Maine for the stand they had taken as a body against the President, and trusted that future delegations would be as deserving of confidence as the present.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

First—Declares that permanent peace cannot be secured but by a firm adherence to the self-evident truth that all men are created equal.

Second—That political power being the inherent right of the people, impartial suffrage should be the uniform law of all the States, secured either by present authority of Congress or amendment to the Constitution.

Third—Endorses the recent legislation of Congress regarding the restoration of the Rebel States.

Fourth—Recognizes a lasting debt of gratitude to the army and navy for their gallantry in defending our liberties, and pledges our sympathy and support to the widows and orphans of the dead.

Fifth—Approves and endorses General Sheridan, and pledges to him and other Military Commanders in the South the unwavering support of the Union men of Maine to secure loyal and constitutional Governments in those States.

Sixth—Advises the immediate funding of the national debt at the lowest practicable interest, and keeping inviolate all pledges of national faith.

Sixth—That taxation on national bonds and stocks should be adjusted by Congress on constitutional principles of equality, and whatever municipal taxation is imposed on the stock of national banks should go to the towns where the stock is owned.

A MADMAN IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—The *Salut Public* describes a fearful scene which took place a few days ago between the stations of Blaisy and Dijon, in a third-class carriage of a train on its way from Paris to Lyons. Among the passengers were three foreigners, supposed to be natives of Flanders, who had been conversing in their own language during the earlier part of the journey. About 11 at night the majority of the travellers were dozing, when suddenly the silence was broken by one of the strangers, who, waking up in a state of raving madness, broke into the most horrible cries, and, falling upon his fellow-passengers, commenced striking and biting them right and left. A panic ensued, in which the travellers climbed over the partition into the adjoining compartment, followed by the madman, still striking and biting those he could reach. Some persons, in their terror, opened the door and took refuge on the ledge outside, although the train was going at full speed. At length a Zouave closed with the lunatic, and succeeded in pushing him out of the door.

DEMOLITION OF THE LUXEMBOURG FORTIFICATIONS.—The Prussians are very busy at Luxembourg packing up all the guns and artillery stores in the fortress, the quantity of which is so great that it will require a couple of months to get through the work. There are a great many ancient guns among the military lumber, some of which are valuable as curiosities, but as nothing else. The Luxemburgers lament bitterly the loss of the garrison, which is not very unnatural, as it has been calculated that the Prussians spent one hundred and ninety thousand pounds a year among the townspeople. As some little compensation, the King Grand Duke has offered to make the town a present of the buildings previously employed for military purposes, as also of the ground gained by the destruction of the fortifications. As this donation is not valid without the assent of the Chamber, the latter was to meet on the 20th instant to confirm the act.

NEW WAY OF PRESERVING MILK.—Gay-Lussac has proved that milk kept from the air is preserved for a long time perfectly good. Profiting by this experience, says the London *Mechanics' Magazine*, Mr. Mabrun warms milk in a moderate temperature in a tin vessel, furnished with a tube of lead, to expel the air; then the tube is compressed, and the orifice is closed with solder. When the milk is used at the end of several months, it will be found desirable to stir up with it the cream which is formed on the upper part of the liquid. M. Mabrun, having laid this process before the Academy of Sciences for their examination, the Committee report that milk thus preserved after six months still possesses all the properties of fresh milk. A prize of fifteen hundred francs has been awarded to M. Mabrun.

SECOND EDITION

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Departure from Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, June 28.—Governor English and Staff, Mayor Sperry, of New Haven, and the Committee of Councils accompanied the President and party to the steamer Continental, and then took leave of the guests they had so hospitably entertained.

The party arrived here at half-past six o'clock this morning. On the voyage they were the recipients of assiduous attentions from Captain Brown, of the steamer Continental, Messrs. William T. Smith, H. H. Post, and F. Brooks, his assistant officers. After taking breakfast at Taylor's Hotel, the party took the 8·40 train southward.

The President at Trenton.

TRENTON, June 28.—The Presidential party occupied the same special car of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company which brought hither last Friday now, as then, under the safe conduct of Charle J. Apple. The crowd at the Jersey City depot cheered the President on his departure.

A telegram has been sent to Governor Swann, of Maryland, by the President, saying that he would be governed by the arrangements already made for visiting Annapolis this afternoon, to meet, by special invitation, the members of the Constitutional Convention.

Trenton was reached about 11 o'clock, and here the President was greeted by those at the depot.

The Party Pass Philadelphia.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The train with the special car containing the Presidential party passed through by the Connecting Road about noon. The train stopped for a few moments, and the few persons there had the pleasure of shaking hands with the President. There were no speeches made.

Preparations to Receive the President in Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 28.—President Johnson is expected to arrive here between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will be met at the depot by Mayor Chapman, Collector Webster, Postmaster Shriver, and various others. Our City Councils neglected to make any preparations for his reception. Governor Swann and a Committee of the State Convention are also here, and will escort the President and suite to Annapolis. All the Baltimore police are ordered out to escort the President.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Commercial Report of Last Evening.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 27—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¾; United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79¾; Erie Railroad, 41¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—5 P. M.—Cotton is firm and unchanged, but there is rather more business doing. Middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11½d.; sales to-day, 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are unchanged.

Provisions are generally quiet. Bacon, 42s.@42s. 6d. Iron, 53s. 3d. for Pig. Other articles unchanged.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

LONDON, June 28—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 79½; Erie Railroad, 41½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady at 11d. for middling uplands, and 11½d. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day were estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 61,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and exporters. The stock in port is 748,000 bales, whereof 390,000 bales are American.

Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, June 28—Noon.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £404,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26.—The schooner-yacht John T. Ford, from Baltimore for Europe, went to sea last night at 10 o'clock. Wind westward.

The United States frigate Susquehanna, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, is now at the Gosport Navy Yard, undergoing slight repairs, painting, etc., and receiving coal, preparatory to sailing for the Gulf on Monday next.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the Susquehanna:—

Rear Admiral, James S. Palmer; Captain, D. M. Fairfax; Commander and Fleet Captain, Edward G. McCauley; Fleet Paymaster, C. W. Abbott; Fleet Engineer, George Sewall; Fleet Surgeon, J. D. Miller; Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer, John J. Read, Lieutenant Henry C. Taylor; Master, J. C. Lennett; Acting Master, Thomas Stothard; Engineer, W. H. Brownson; Ensign, Isaac Hazlett; Passed Assistant Surgeon, D. McMurtrie; Assistant Surgeon, George A. Bright; Second Assistant Engineer, W. E. Sebley; Rear Admiral's Secretary, Frederick T. Mason; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk, James Collins; Fleet Captain's Clerk, Thomas M. Worthington; Captain's Clerk, C. B. Rathbone; Midshipmen, John J. Hunker, H. C. English, F. H. Delano, E. D. F. Heald, R. Clover, G. M. Williams; J. W. Hagerman, W. Swift; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, George W. Kidder, William Sloat, Leo Bertsah, George Taylor, and John G. Balls.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 94¾; Reading, 109¾; Canton, 48; Erie, 64½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102¾; Michigan Central, 108¾; Michigan Southern, 78¾; New York Central, 104⅞; Illinois Central, 121⅞; Cumberland preferred, 81¼; Hudson River, 110; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 107⅝; new issue, 110⅜; Money, 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange unchanged. Gold, 138.

A NOVELIST'S LUCK.—M. Octave Feuillet, of the Academy, has been appointed Librarian of the Palace of Fontainebleau. *Charivari* censures him for accepting. M. Feuillet is already rich. He should, then, according to this severe moralist, have left this sinecure and its little income to some poorer man of letters. It does not accuse M. Feuillett of avarice, however, but suggests that there may be a uniform attached to the office; perhaps a great hat with feathers in it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, June 28, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 106¼ for June and August 7·30s; 110¼ for 1865 5-20s; 107¼ for 1864 5-20s; 117¼ for 1865 5-20s; and 110¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½; the old do. at 95.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Reading sold at from 54½ to 54⅝, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾, an advance of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 28⅝, an advance of ¼. 28½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 59 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Spruce and Pine sold at 26½. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 140. 138 was bid for First National; 236 for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 108½ for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 61¼ for Commonwealth; and 63½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47¼, no change. 17 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 56 for Morris Canal; 118½ for Morris Canal preferred; 17½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¾; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 138¼; 1 P. M., 138¼, an advance on the closing price last evening.

—At Cincinnati on Monday the Money Market was close, chiefly because of a decrease in the volume of currency. The demand for loans, though not large, was in excess of the supply of capital, and the rates were firm at 8 to 12 per cent. The scarcity of currency depressed exchange, which closed heavy at par buying and 50 cents premium selling.

—At Chicago, on the same day, business in financial circles was dull. Exchange was freely offered in the forenoon, and the market was weak, with sales between banks at 25@30 cents premium, but in the afternoon the feeling was firmer, and sales were made at 40 cents premium. The counter rates were unchanged.

—At New Orleans, on the 21st, there was a limited movement in foreign exchange, the demand being fair, and the offerings light. Sterling was quoted at 146@147½ for bill of lading bills, 148½@150½ for A 1 to first class, and 152@152¼ for bank; and francs at 3·30@4·77½ for A 1 commercial, and 3·70 for bank.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is more active, but rates are unchanged. On call, large sums can be had at 4@6 per cent, and borrowers of good credit can almost make their own terms. The price of commercial bills is unchanged. The July bank statement in this vicinity will be made with unusual ease, and from the semi-annual payment of interest and dividends borrowers anticipate still lower rates for call loans."

The following is an exhibit of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, for the month of May, 1867:—

		Dr.
To amount earnings, viz.:—		
Government Freight	$33,067·65	
Government Troops	15,413·25	
U. S. Mails	2,750·00	
Total Government		$51,230·90
Merchandise and Passenger traffic		120,875·38
Total earnings		$172,106·28
		Cr.
By working expenses	$100,898·25	
By net proceeds to balance	71,208·03	
Total		$172,106·28

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C & Am m 6s,'89..	93½	100 sh Read R........s30..	54⅝
$100 City 6s, New........	99½	100 do....s10wn..	54⅝
$1500 do..R..opg....	99½	100 do.........s30..	54⅝
$300 dosR..opg....	99½	100 do.........s30..	54⅝
10 sh F & M Bk...2d..	140	100 do.........s60..	54⅝
6 sh Leh N.............	47¼	100 do.........c..	54½
87 sh Penna R.......ls..	52¾	100 do.........b30..	54·56
100 sh Cata Pf.........s60..	28⅝	100 do....s..........	54⅝
300 do......ls.s60..	28⅝	100 do.........s5..	54½
500 do ....s60..	28⅝	100 do.........b30..	54½
70 sh Hazleton Coal..	54	100 do.........b30..	54½
200 sh Big Mount...b5..	3½	100 do.....s5wn..	54½
4 sh Sp & Pine...........	26½	100 do...............	54½
100 sh Read R............c..	54⅝	100 do.........b60..	54⅝
200 do....s10wn..	54½	200 do....s60wn..	54⅝
200 do..........ls..	54½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¼; do. 1862, 110½@110¾; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107½@107¾; do., 1865, new, 110¼@110½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106¼@106½; do., June, 106¼@106½; do., July, 106¼@106½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 118¾@119¼; do. August, 1864, 118¾@118½; do., October, 1864, 117¾@117½; do., December, 1864, 116¾@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@115½; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 138@138¼. Silver, 131½@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137¾@138¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110½@110¾; do., 1864, 107½@107¼; do., 1865, 107½@107¾; do. new, 110¼@110½; 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106½; do., 2d series, 106¼@106½; 3d series, 106¼@106½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; May, 1865, 116½; August, 1865, 115½; September, 1865, 114½; October, 1865, 114¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 28.—The Flour Market, although quiet, is firmer. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8·50 ℔ bbl. for superfine; $9@9·75 for extras; $10@12 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; and $12@14·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. The last sale of Rye Flour was at $7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is quite a good inquiry for prime Wheat, and prices are higher. Sales of 2100 bushels good and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·60@2·75. Rye has advanced. Sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·55. Corn is scarce and higher. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow, in store, at $1·13@1·14, and 2000 bushels Western, mixed, at $1·12. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 80@82c. No change to notice in either Barley or Malt.

The sale of a small lot of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was reported at $42 ℔ ton.

Whisky—Held at 30c. ℔ gallon, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......................JUNE 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TEL
GRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M...............74|11 A. M...............84|2 P. M..........

For additional Marine News see Third Page

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque W. Van Name, Craig, New Orleans, D. S son & Co.
Brig H. C. Brooks, McLane, Fall River, Ha Neal.
Brig Kossack, Elliott, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, M. S. Buckley.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Roxbury, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig H. C. Brooks, McLane, from Hyannis, in ballast to captain.
Schr W. Hone, Latchum, 5 days from James river, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Harriet Baker, Webber, 8 days from Portland with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, 6 days from Boston with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Harvester, Simmons, 4 days from Rappahannock, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr C. W. May, May, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Planter, Applin, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Marian, Wright, 1 day from Newport, with flour to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Sloop Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr W. R. Genn, Alley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 25th inst.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 22d inst.
Schrs J. B Austin, Davis, and M. Reinhart, Hand, from Salem for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Arrived, steamship Niagara Blakeman, from Richmond.
Barque Aurora Australis, Todd, from Shanghae.
Barque Limerick Lass, Mahoney, from Liverpool.
Barque Sunshine Packer, from Newport, W.
Barque Progress, Olsen, from Bremen.
Barque Balder, Andreason, from Bordeaux
Barque Nyborg, Bojesen, from Malaga.
Brig Venus, Williams, from Cardiff.
Brig Anne Duncan, Caesar, from Cadiz.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Shall We Have a Southern Ireland?

From the Times.

All know how much the United Kingdom has suffered and is still suffering from its Western segment. The great practical question with the United States now is, whether it shall suffer hereafter in like manner from its Southern section. The same kind of hostile legislation which made Ireland a perpetual hotbed of disaffection and insubordination, is now urged with great vehemence by the extreme radical politicians. The conquest by Cromwell was followed by just such confiscations and partitions of land as are now invoked against the subdued South; and thenceforward the English statute-book was crammed full, over and over again, year after year, for three centuries, with penalties, proscriptions, disabilities, and every form of arbitrary distinction against the Irish, varied only to meet the humor of the dominant party in Parliament. The prevailing idea throughout has been, not that Ireland must be raised up, but that it must be *kept down*. Every new rebellion has only deepened that idea, and provoked new severities and worse debasement, until now the only earthly purpose served by the "gem of the sea" is to be a lurid warning to the nations against misgovernment.

The primal curse of Ireland was the spoliation of its landed property. The right of property is of paramount importance in every civil system. It is hardly too much to say, as many have said, that the great end of government is to shield and secure that right. Certain it is that to the institution of property mankind is indebted for, not only the origin, but the progress of civilization. The people cannot be named who did not begin to grow weak and go backward from the day of the first blow upon their property rights.

Another most pernicious feature of the misgovernment of Ireland has been the exclusion of large classes from all high office. The effect of this has been to impel all ambition away from its legitimate course into faction and conspiracy, till the aspiring mind of Ireland, being deprived of every rightful vent, was converted into an element of destruction, a force of perpetual agitation. Among every people persons are sure to be born, fitted and eager for more than an ordinary career. To bar such spirits from all honorable and useful activity is the height of folly in any Government.

The policy pursued towards Scotland after it had been subjected to the British Crown was just the reverse of that inflicted upon Ireland. It sought not to humiliate, but to elevate and assimilate. Scotchmen were admitted to every benefit of the common law, to every official trust, and to every privilege that was open to Englishmen. In the entire legislation and administration the great principle of impartiality was religiously observed. In short, Scotland—instead of being treated as Ireland was, like a subjugated province, and instead of being held as a mere dependency—was fairly incorporated on equal terms into the United Kingdom. Under this just and generous policy, the Scotch hatred of England gradually melted away, and at last became transformed into a loyalty more devoted than that of any other part of the realm. Nor was this all. There is a lesson more impressive yet in the social results. With the rudest climate and most sterile soil of the kingdom, with insignificant mineral resources, and few natural facilities for commerce, Scotland has never ceased to flourish. No people on the face of the earth have been more contented, more attached to their native land, more happy in all their relations of life, than the Scotch under British rule. On the other hand, Ireland, blessed by nature with a genial climate, with the richest soil, underlaid almost everywhere with marl or limestone, and with inexhaustible supplies of the most valuable fish swimming past its shores, with great mineral wealth, with the largest and noblest river in the kingdom, offering unlimited power to manufacturing industry, this same Ireland, under the British rule differently applied, has been the most miserable spot on the earth's surface. Upon Scotland, so poor naturally, plenty has benignantly smiled. Upon rich Ireland, poverty has brooded like a nightmare. It easy to say that religion and other causes have contributed much to this difference; but nothing is more certain than that its great ultimate controlling cause lies in British legislation. It is just as certain that our own legislation over the now conquered South, if carried out according to the current radical ideas—identical, as they are, with the old anti-Ireland ideas—will incalculably degrade and weaken that part of our united Republic.

New Ideas of the Age—Speeches of Wade and Train, and a Letter from Wikoff.

From the Herald.

We published yesterday the speeches and opinions of three of the greatest statesmen of the age—Munchausen, Miss Nancy, and Machiavelli. Which is Munchausen, which is Miss Nancy, and which is Machiavelli, we leave the public to judge for themselves.

Two members of the Congressional Western [illegible]cursion party have lately exhibited feats of [illegible]nd and lofty tumbling, strange antics, and [illegible]stic tricks, which put to the blush both [illegible]Japanese and the Arab acrobats, with all [illegible] marvellous vitality and suppleness. Ac[illegible] to the prediction of the Merry Andrew [illegible], the newspapers have enabled five millio[illegible] re[illegible]ders to assist at the curious spect[illegible].

At Lawrence, in Kansas, Senator Wade, Vice-President of the United States, after saying that he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between freedom and slavery, declared that he meant to do the same thing in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women. He repeated that he intended to keep in advance of the people on this subject, and that "he was now ready to take another jump forward, if necessary." Whereupon he jumped. He thought that radicalism upon this and all other questions was righteousness, while conservatism was hypocrisy and cowardice. He unfolded his views upon the new order of the day. The question of slavery has been disposed of, and "now that of labor and capital must pass the ordeal." "Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out. In short, without citing the text which Proudhon borrowed and made famous—*la propriété c'est le vol*, property is theft—he yet boldly proclaimed himself an ultra radical and preached as righteousness the wildest and most agrarian doctrines of French socialism.

In the great radical game of leapfrog he cleared the heads of Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips at a single jump. He now wants the American people to play "follow your leader;" but if everybody were to follow the possible President of the United States, we should all fall plump into social and political chaos. Why need these radicals and ultra-radicals clamor for confiscation, and even for an equal division of property? The war has anticipated their wishes, as far and as fast as it is possible to realize them. It has already distributed and scattered wealth with a vengeance. We are now "paying the piper" in the distribution of the national capital at the alarming rate of five hundred million dollars a year, and but very few years will be required to consummate its wholesale confiscation. Why cannot Mr. Wade and his friends rest satisfied with this cheerful prospect? The extravagant ideas which Senator Wade has expressed can have been generated only by the pure and rarafied air on the Western prairies or on the Western mountains, by "mountain dew."

When the excursion party visited Pine Knob Chevalier Train stood and spoke aloud on the summit of the mountain, "seven hundred feet above the plain below." As a Bowery b'hoy would ask, "Isn't that high?" But this contractor for railroads and ramrods, organizer of political parties, fifth wheel of the Fenian coach, puffer of water-cure establishments, and ubiquitous traveller, was on tip-toe for yet higher flights. "Excelsior" is the text which he took for a farrago of nonsense and self-laudation. He whirls his kaleidoscope around so rapidly that a bewildering confusion makes it difficult at first to see what he is driving at. But with a little patience we discover that he deems it necessary to deny that he is "a d—d fool or a lunatic." In his own opinion, at least, he is afflicted, not with softening of the brain, but only with hardening of the heart. His cry is, "Down with England and up with America."

He advocates a high tariff, saying he "could forgive the Bounty bill, the confiscation threat, the military reconstruction, and the impeachment fizzle; but there is no excuse for Congress playing into the hands of England on the question of life or death to America." He asserts, correctly enough, "that Columbus was right about the short road to India, and that America could build, while battle-fields were red with blood, a great railway across the empire." He recognizes woman as a man and a brother. To sum it all up, he concludes by exclaiming, "If I were a demagogue my platform would be, woman suffrage, repudiation, and hell fire!"

We know nothing which resembles in absurdity what Chevalier Train calls "these Iron Mountain ideas," and what Senator Wade jumps at as "the new ideas of the age;" unless it be the folly of Gerrit Smith and Horace Greeley in going bail for Jeff. Davis at Richmond. The former are absurd in theory, the latter absurd in action.

The letter of Chevalier Wikoff requires no comment. We must say, however, that it is refreshing to turn from such ridiculous demonstrations as those of Senator Wade and Chevalier Train to this lucid and forcible exposition of the actual political situation, of the causes which have led to it, and of the responsibilities which grow out of it.

Helper's "Nojoque."

From the Tribune.

Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper was a North Carolinian, of the "Poor White" variety, who, while hardly yet of age, was drawn to California by the marvels related of her wealth in gold nearly twenty years ago. A brief residence in that region of activity and adventure sufficed to convince him of the immense superiority of free to slave labor as the basis of social prosperity and progress; and he returned to the Atlantic slope a vehement contemner of slavery and slave owners. His new views were set forth in a volume entitled, "The Impending Crisis," which, because of its Southern origin and its unsparing rhetoric, secured a very large sale, mainly at the North, eight to ten years ago. The facts it embodied, the sentiments it diffused, might have been far more wisely and less offensively presented; yet they contributed to call attention to the utter incompatibility of slavery and liberty, and so subserved a temporary purpose.

Mr. Helper sympathized with the Republicans in so far as they sought to limit or to extinguish slavery; but he was still essentially a Southern poor white in his antipathy to negroes and mulattoes, whom he, with the blind prejudice of his caste, made somehow responsible for the degradation of labor and the laboring poor. He took no pains to conceal, in his "Crisis," his scornful hate of the blacks; and he has now developed and intensified that malevolence in a volume entitled as above, whereof the avowed object is the creation (or inflammation) of a public sentiment which will drive the blacks, and (in fact) all other races but the Caucasian, speedily off this continent, and ultimately out of existence.

That with such a purpose he should write a mean, low, hateful, venemous book, was inevitable; but his maledictions on the unoffending blacks are so furious and screechy as to evoke a suspicion that he is intentionally caricaturing and satirizing, by monstrous exaggeration, the views which he seems to commend. But Helper is not a Defoe nor a Dean Swift: he really knows no better than to fancy that the nineteenth century will accept such doctrines as these:—

> "Certain it is, that we owe it to ourselves—and we ought to be able—to get rid of the negroes soon; but if they are to remain much longer in the United States (which may God, in His great mercy, forbid!), we may as well build immediately, for their relief and correction, in alternate adaptation, a row of hospitals and prisons, all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and, upon the same plan, a range or series of almshouses and penitentiaries the entire distance from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico! All the devil begotten imps of darkness, whether black or brown, whether negroes or Indians, whether Mongols or mulattoes, should at once be dismissed, and that forever, from the care, from the sight, and even from the thoughts of the Heaven-born whites. Wherever seen, or wherever existing, the black and bi-colored races are the very personifications of bastardy and beggary. In America these races are the most unwieldy occasioners of dishonor and weakness; they are the ill-favored and unwelcome instruments of disservice; they are the ghastly types of effeteness and retrogression. At the earliest practicable moment these inutile and baneful elements of our population must be either deported or fossilized."

—Here is the manner in which Helper regards and characterizes impartial suffrage:—

> "This is the incorrigible and grovelling ignoramus upon whom it is proposed to confer at once the privilege of voting—the right of universal suffrage! This is the loathsome and most execrable wretch (rank-smelling and hideous arch-criminal that he is) who has been mentioned as one fit to have a voice in the enactment of laws for the government of the American people! Shall we confer the elective franchise on this base-born and ill-bred blackamoor—this hideous and skunk-scented idiot? No! Why not? Because he does not know, and cannot know, how to vote intelligently. It would, therefore, to say the least, be an act of gross folly on our part, to extend to the negro the privilege of doing what the omnipotent God of Nature has obviously, and for all time, denied him the power to do. Those of our half-witted and demagogical legislators who waste time in attempting to prove the equality of the negro, and in the drafting of absurd laws for his recognition in good faith as a citizen of the United States, might, with equal propriety, busy themselves in the ridiculous irrationality of framing codes for allowing the gorilla and the chimpanzee to attend common schools, and for the baboon and the ourang-outang to testify in courts of equity! Let the blundering and baneful two-thirds majority of the black Congress both blush and beware."

—Mr. Helper leaves no reader in doubt as to his utter detestation of the Republican party and all its works and ways. His denunciations of the great majority in Congress for their efforts to secure justice and fair play to the blacks are scarcely less sweeping and furious than those he hurls at the blacks themselves; though he (somewhat inconsistently) seems willing to let the members of Congress live, but only in obscurity and utter disgrace. He says:—

> "Let there be a full and settled determination on the part of the American people—on the part of the people of each State respectively—that, with a few honorable exceptions, no member of the Senate, no member of the House of Representatives, who voted for the Negro Bureau bill, or for any one of the thousand-and-one other black abominations of the Black Congress, shall ever again be elevated to any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States. On the contrary, let those guileful and nefarious framers of black statutes be made to see that treason in themselves, just the same as treason in others, is a thing to be specifically detested and punished; and further, that so much greater is the enormity of their own treason than the treason of the traitor Jeff. Davis; that, whereas his perfidious purposes were practised only against the Circassian-blooded inhabitants of a single Commonwealth (and a few negroes, whether few or many, not worth the mention), their wicked designs have been levelled against the general and peculiar welfare of the whites of the whole world."

—We have copied quite enough of this wretched farrago; but with a purpose. Careless, easy people say, "The Republican party has fulfilled its mission. Slavery being abolished, it may now give place to other organizations, based on fresh and living issues." Helper shows the futility and peril of such calculations—shows that a great and generous party of liberty, based not on wrath and hate but on justice and generosity, is to-day indispensable—that its disappearance would involve the whole land in anarchy and bloodshed through a warfare of race upon race—of color against color. Whatever its errors, the Republican party cannot yet be spared, even if it had no higher use than to hold in check and keep the Democratic party from committing itself to such insane and brutal ravings as those of Hinton Rowan Helper.

Where Are Those Missing Leaves?

From the World.

The examination of Luther B. Baker and Colonel Conger at the Surratt trial leaves the question, who mutilated Booth's diary? as unsettled as ever. Conger testifies that "he thinks he took the diary from Booth's person;" that he examined it on the steamer coming up to Washington; that "the leaves in many parts were cut out; and from appearances they appeared to have been cut out at different times;" that "the diary is now in the same condition it was then," and that "it was given to Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War." When subsequently asked by the counsel, Mr. Bradley, to "examine the diary and state if some of the leaves did not appear to have been cut out after others were," Conger stultifies himself by responding that "he cannot see any difference in the cutting."

On the other hand, Baker swears that it was he, and not Conger, who took the diary from the body of Booth; that he "had the diary in his hand about a minute, and then handed it to Colonel Conger."

Now, it is a notorious fact that neither Baker nor young Garrett, in whose father's barn Booth was shot, who went into the barn with Baker, as he now testifies, after the shot was fired, and who was, therefore, present during the overhauling of Booth's effects—were called upon to testify at the conspiracy trial at all. It is also to be observed in the testimony of Conger in the present trial, that at the trial before he "was not interrogated as to all the articles taken from Booth. I was shown," he says, "certain articles, and asked if I had taken them from Booth's person; I was not asked to name all the articles I took from Booth's person, and do not recollect that I was examined about the diary." Neither was this witness asked whether he made a copy of the diary on the steamer, which the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says it is declared he did, nor was the accuracy of his statement that the diary was the same as when he got it put to any test beyond his simple recollection of its "appearance." If Baker, instead of Conger, took the diary from Booth's pocket, how is Conger to know that nothing happened to it before he got it? If Conger did not make a copy of it, or explicit memoranda of its condition while it was in his hands—neither of which were shown to the Court—how can he or any one else be certain that nothing happened to it from the time he handed it to the Secretary of War and the time when he saw it afterwards before the Judiciary Committee? Finally, what is really known between these three men, Baker, Conger, and Stanton, which no other person, except perhaps young Garrett, who may suspect, does know?

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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The business was as follows:

Select Branch.—Mr. Spering, President, was in the chair.

A note was received from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, asking that Councils would designate a suitable person to represent in it the stock held by the city.

A batch of petitions were presented for facilities for paving, grading, &c., and for gas and water facilities in localities where they do not exist.

An invitation was received asking that Councils will be present at the laying of the corner stone of the Keystone School, Nineteenth street, above Chesnut, on Tuesday.

A note from Charles Dixie, Esq., was received, relative to the removal of certain public offices. Referred.

Mr. Ritchie presented a petition from Andrew Casson, Nineteenth ward, for compensation for losses by late floods.

A communication was received from Chief Engineer Graff, relative to various water works, which being long, was ordered to be printed.

Its substance was as follows: A comparison of the level of the reservoir now being built at Roxborough with that at Mount Airy (from which Germantown is now supplied) shows that the first named has, unfortunately, not been located sufficiently high properly to supply the latter.

The reservoirs are level when filled. A new main of twenty inches diameter, 17,000 feet long, will deliver, in the best condition, 786,899 gallons every twenty-four hours. This must be considered the maximum.

The maximum supply pumped at Germantown in July, 1866, was 680,253 gallons. Carefully conducted observations in New York, Boston and other cities, show that the demand during some hours of the day is greater than during all the rest of the day. The supply between eight and three o'clock would be at the rate of 1,360,512 gallons. A flow of 327,131 gallons is all that we can confidently rely upon when both reservoirs are full.

The reservoir at Mount Airy is very imperfect. It cannot hold more than ten feet of water without leaking. Its head now is 8 74-100, when Roxborough is entirely full, and a twenty-inch main will deliver 1,351,062 gallons per day, insufficient in hot weather to supply the demand.

Manayunk, as well as Germantown, is supplied from these works, so that practically this reservoir may be set down as useless.

The late Chief Engineer's plan was not to use the Mount Airy reservoir—and by his counsel the city did not purchase it—but to run directly to the standpipe now used by the works, situate on Tulpehocken street. This course would materially increase the difficulty; the main to that point will be 27,500 feet, or 5 2-10 miles long; to produce a flow of 1,351,061 gallons at the standpipe will require a head of 14 2-10 feet, or 5 40-100 greater than to effect the same flow at the Mount Airy reservoir.

Before these works can be started, Germantown will require a supply at the rate of at least 200,000 gallons per day. The engine at Flat Rock will raise about 1,638,240 gallons per day at eight strokes, and with twelve, which is her maximum, may throw into the reservoir 2,457,360 gallons daily. Manayunk, from the number of its factories, requires as much water as Germantown, and in a few years the engine power will be very inadequate.

There remain two means of relief—one the laying of a thirty inch main to Mount Airy, instead of a twenty inch pipe, which would give a fair supply for about five years. The other is the laying of coated pipe of twenty inches diameter, with the erection of a pumping engine and standpipe at Roxborough reservoir. Even with a thirty inch main a pumping engine will finally be required. The department now has a means of coating the interior surface of pipe with coal pitch varnish, according to the Scotch plan, by which it is wholly prevented from corrosion.

The sums appropriated for the needed work are insufficient to complete it.

The expenditures of the Department to May 1, 1867, were - -		$200,612 81
Estimated sums to finish the whole:		
20-inch main to Mount Airy reservoir, - - -	$175,392	
16-inch main to Manayunk,	11,374	
12 inch main to Manayunk,	22,121	
Laying 20-inch main to Manayunk, - - -	25,000	
		233,887 00
Purchase and repairs to Mount Airy reservoir, - -	$40,000	
Engine and foundation, - -	35,325	
Engine and boiler house, etc.,	17,063	
To finish reservoir, -	30,000	
		122,888 00
		$557,387 81
Amount originally estimated, not including the main to Germantown, but including the 20, 16 and 12 inch mains to Manayunk, - - -		$250,000 00

No estimates is made for service mains in Manayunk, as they were intended to be supplied from the annual appropriation for service pipe throughout the city. To lay a main of thirty inches instead of twenty inches, to Mount Airy, will increase the total sum yet required to finish the work to $442,075.

To lay a twenty inch main and erect a pumping engine and stand-pipe at Roxboro' will require an expenditure in addition to that already made of $446,775.

The total cost of the work, therefore, will be $647,387 81.

Mr. King offered a resolution of instruction to the Board of Revision of Taxes, directing them to cause to be printed, in pamphlet form, the assessments in each ward or division, giving description, valuation, locality, number, and, when practicable, the owner of each property assessed, and to furnish the same to any taxpayer or citizen who may apply therefor.

Mr. King said he offered this resolution because it would render taxation universally equable. If A is assessed and taxed for a certain property, he has a perfect right to know what B pays upon his property. Why should one man be taxed more than fifty per cent. more onerously than his neighbors? Let this thing be reduced to a system. It is the first time in the history of Philadelphia that ever even an attempt was made to carry out the law, and assess property at its market value. The Board of Revision is now perfecting a plan of assessment that places all property owners upon an equality. It is due to everybody that he should receive when he asks for it a schedule of the assessment upon every property in his district.

No candid man can object to this taxation when he finds that everybody is alike treated. Otherwise the new system of taxation will make trouble, for premises lately taxed at $1000 will this year be taxed at $10,000.

Colonel Page differed with Mr. King as to his views in regard to the publication.

Mr. Fox seconded the resolution, urging that every man who pays a tax ought to know precisely what his neighbor pays. In this way assessors would be compelled to pay their share. If we take the people's money rightfully, and each man knows that he is paying his share and no more, there will be no begrudging of payment.

Mr. Smith thought that Young America was a little too progressive. If the assessors were to tell people, before the assessment notices were served, at what rate they assessed the various properties, there would be no end of trouble. The speaker had learned this much—that his property, assessed last year at $2500, is this year valued at $14,000.

The President—Yes, and it is worth twice as much. (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith resumed—I am willing to pay the increased rate, sir, and whatever rate may be fixed upon; but what I want is that everybody shall pay alike. If people knew for what amount they were assessed before they received their printed notices, the Board would be so pestered with remonstrances, and with claims for abatement, as most seriously to embarrass their business.

Mr. Hodgdon explained that by next week the Board of Revision would be ready to make a report upon the subject, and that the wisest course would be to refer the matter to the already existing special joint committee, who could confer with the Board of Revision in time to make a formal report at the next meeting. The assessors in five of the wards of the city had gone over their districts, and had made the assessments upon the old basis. All this work had been ordered to be done *de novo*, and a system of perfect equality of assessment be perfected.

The resolution was referred to the standing Committee on the Board of Revision of Taxes.

A resolution to open Fifty-second street was offered and agreed to without objection. It is to be opened from Baltimore avenue to Market street, the same having been given to the city without charge for damage or assessment.

Mr. Cattell offered an ordinance permitting the erection of certain wooden buildings. Referred to the Committee on Police.

An ordinance was presented from the Committee on Girard Estate, providing for the compromising of certain titles to sundry Girard lands. Adopted.

A communication was received, signed by many practical plumbers, asking for a repeal of the ordinance that passed into operation on May 1st, 1867, relative to laying down drain-pipe to culverts. The petitioners do not object to the appointment of an inspector, but they do object to the appointment of a plumber to the position of an inspector, as is now the case, who charges whatever he pleases for the "paying" work, leaving to the plumbing trade only the roughest and least productive.

The communication was signed by some fifty plumbers.

Mr. Fox offered an ordinance, touching the same subject, as follows:

That whenever any owner or lessee shall have procured a license to connect with any sewer, he shall present to the surveyor of the district in which such connection is intended to be made the authority for such connection; and such district surveyor shall designate the line for such connection to be made, and shall be present at the time appointed and superintend and direct the work and manner of connection with the sewer, and for it shall pay to the district surveyor the sum of two dollars.

That the District Surveyor shall report weekly to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor all connections made with public sewers in their districts, and designate locality of such connections, the name of lessee or owner of the premises, and the character of such connections.

This ordinance, after an interchange of views by various members, was referred to a special committee of five from Select Council.

Common Council ordinance to purchase certain riparian lands opposite League Island, was concurred in.

Also, a resolution of request to the Mayor relative to certain railroad stock.

An ordinance authorizing the purchase of additional land to be added to the area of Fairmount Park was also concurred in.

Also, a resolution to change the place of voting in third division of the Thirteenth ward, to the house of W. J. Young.

Also, that in the seventh division of Eleventh ward to Tenth and Cherry streets; and in the eighth division of the First ward to a house corner Eighth and Dinah streets.

Mr Gillingham called attention of the Chair to the fact that a rule of the body provided that when any member of the Chamber, in a state of intoxication, entered the Chamber he should be ejected. Mr. Gillingham said that the member behind him, (Dr. Kamerly) had insulted several members in the room, and he was personally weary of being called a s— of a b— behind his back by a man who dared not do it in the street.

The Chair asked, "Does the gentleman call upon the Chair formally to notice the fact?"

Mr. Fox—"No cowardice here now. I unite in the call."

Mr. King—"So, sir, do I. This thing has too long been a disgrace to the Chamber; let it terminate now."

The Chair directed the messenger to perform his duty. (Applause in the galleries.)

The messenger then escorted the gentleman from the Second ward to the door of the Chamber, whose threshold he then crossed without further remark, but soon re-entered the Chamber, and resumed a chair.

Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Law, presented two reports, each signed by six members of the law committee, the one representing F. A. Van Cleve eligible to the office of City Solicitor, and the other the reverse.

Mr. Page hoped that the reports would be postponed.

After a long debate the matter was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance to sell Spring Garden Hall was still further postponed until next meeting.

Common Council business was then taken up. The annexed were concurred in:

The bill making transfer in items of appropriation to Board of Health.

One fixing Wednesday of next week instead of Thursday (July 4th) as the next meeting day of Councils.

Also the ordinance for the extension of Reed street culvert.

The Chamber did not concur in the amendment of its bill by Common Council to close the public offices at one o'clock during the summer vacation.

A resolution of instruction to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, relative to the overflow of certain sewers in Harrison street, in the Eighteenth ward, was concurred in.

Also the resolution relative to the fitness of the new Ice Boat for service this winter. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber was called to order at a quarter past three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

Communications were read by Clerk Eckstein from the City Commissioners, begging an additional appropriation of nine thousand dollars for expenses of the Quarter Sessions. Referred to the Finance Committee.

From the Secretary of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, notifying the city of a meeting of the stockholders of that company to consider important business, and requesting some representative of the stock of the city to be present.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution instructing the Mayor to attend the meeting, and vote the city stock against any proposition of merger into the stock of any other corporation. Agreed to.

Also, directing the Mayor and Committee of League Island to enter into negotiations for the purchase of land fronting on the back channel of League Island. Agreed to.

A communication from citizens on Poplar street complained that the Union Railway recently laid rails on that thoroughfare, from Franklin street to Seventh, and then tore up the track without repaving the street. Referred to the Highway Committee.

From the City Commissioners, requesting money to procure furniture for five rooms occupied by the City Solicitor, where the City Commissioners have been directed to remove. Referred to Committee on Property.

From the several wards were received petitions for various purposes. These were referred.

A proposal from Mr. Bolton, referred to the House of Correction Committee, offered forty-one acres of land for the erection of that building.

Mr. Hancock presented a petition from plumbers, praying the repeal of the city ordinance referring to the inspecting of culverts and connecting drain pipes thereto, by persons nominated in the several survey districts. This went to the Law Committee.

Mr. Hetzell's resolution declaring Frederick A. Van Cleve, at present Assistant City Solicitor, ineligible to the office which he now fills, came up as the first question.

Mr. Hetzell said that as a matter of law and to prevent the establishment of a precedent, iniquitous beyond measure, he had proposed his resolution.

Mr. Evans characterized the motives of Mr. Hetzell as partisan. For neither that gentleman nor his resolution cared he anything, as his only object was to gain political capital. Mr. Evans moved to postpone.

Mr. Shoemaker moved the indefinite postponement of the matter. He then stated that the question would come up in Select Council, and Common Council should await the action of the other Chamber.

Mr. Hancock called the previous question. It was sustained, and the resolution was indefinitely postponed, Harper, J. C. Martin and Littleton, Republicans, voting with the Democrats against the postponement.

Mr. Calhoun offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to inform the Chamber by what authority the Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroads occupy and erect wooden sheds at Walnut street wharf and at Front and Harrison streets. Referred to Law Committee.

Mr. Potter, Chairman of Committee of Finance, presented an ordinance to appropriate $1,500,000 for the interest on the funded debt, due July 1. Passed.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution requesting the trustees of the city ice boat to inform Councils whether the boat is in condition to keep the Delaware channel open next winter, and whether the old, ineffective boilers have been replaced by good ones. Agreed to.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to return the ordinance affixing a rent of fifty dollars per annum for the right to use the city telegraph.

Mr. Palmer explained that to certain firms the privilege of using the telegraph has been granted, contingent upon special repairs to the poles and the construction of private branches at individual expense. To charge them rent would be to enact a law ex post facto. He desired to amend the ordinance so as to exempt these firms from rent.

The resolution was defeated.

Mr. Wagner presented an ordinance prohibiting the wetting of street crossings, under a fine of five dollars, one-half to the informer. Sent to the Law Committee.

The ordinance to appropriate fifteen hundred dollars for the preparation of a new city digest was agreed to.

The bill for the increase of the revenue of the Girard estates, by altering certain dwellings in Girard row into stores, was recommitted.

The amendment of Select Council to the bill for the extension of the fire alarm telegraph, to strike out the clause inhibiting the extension during 1867, was concurred in.

Select Council ordinance for the settlement of the title of certain lands of the Girard estate in Schuylkill county was concurred in.

Another bill from the other Branch, to make an appropriation to substitute turbine wheels for the old breast wheels, Nos. 2 and 3, at Fairmount, was concurred in.

Mr. Ray, chairman of the Committee on Highways, presented an ordinance repealing the ordinances which provide for the paving of Broad street from Willow street to Columbia avenue, so as to allow the street to be paved from curb to curb with the Nicolson pavement at an expense of not more than four dollars per square yard.

Mr. Ray said that the cost of paving the intersection would be about thirty-five thousand dollars, and the cobbles on the street can be sold for about thirty thousand dollars, so that the actual cost to the city will be almost nothing.

The Chamber had not decided the matter when 7 o'clock sounded, and the Council was adjourned by the president. It will meet again on Wednesday next, Thursday being the 4th.

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—Perhaps no institution of learning in this country has brighter prospects than the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania. Its faculty have labored with irrepressible vigor to sustain it under adverse circumstances, and now have the satisfaction of seeing the institution take its proper rank among the proudest institutions of learning of the day.

The College is divided into four schools, viz: the School of Mines, the School of Chemistry, the School of Civil Engineering, and the School of Mechanical Engineering. The former school, as has the others, has attained a merited reputation throughout the land, and this evening many of its graduates, in conjunction with others of the other departments, will have conferred on them the degrees which they have labored so arduously to attain.

The assemblage last night was a brilliant one, largely composed, as usual, of ladies. The graduates were seated at the rear of the stage. They wore a uniform of invisible green, with silver buttons, and a tricolor rosette upon the left breast. The students of the institution number one hundred and forty.

The following is a list of the graduates, with the subjects of their inaugural theses and the professional schools of the college in which they have pursued their studies:

I—School of Mines.
Bachelors of Mine Engineering.

John Jones, Crawford, New Castle, Pa., on Pneumatics of Mines.

Wm. Wallace Harris, A. B., Woodbury, N. J., on Metallurgy of Silver.

Joseph Hunt, Wilmington, Del., on Anthracite Iron.

Harry King, Detroit, Mich., on Metallurgy of Copper.

Gouveneur Morris, Pottsville, Pa., on Roasting of Ores.

Wm. Tyler Schneider, Aintab, Turkey, on Construction of Furnaces.

Wm. Wesley Titus, Trenton, N. J., on Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania.

II—School of Architecture.
Bachelors of Architecture.

Henry Brooks, St. Louis, Mo., on Building Stones.

Minard Lafever Christman, Norristown, Pa., on Ventilation of Buildings.

III—School of Mechanical Engineering.
Bachelors of Mechanical Engineering.

Edwin Beard Hendrie, Burlington, Iowa, on the Steam Engine Indicator.

Louis Charles Frederick Laesch, Philadelphia, Pa., on the Screw Propeller.

Alfred Parrish, Philadelphia, Pa., on the Comparative Value of Fuels.

Bias Gallo Sierralta, Copiapo, Chili, S. A., on Locomotives' Variable Expansion Gear.

John Haines Warder, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Turbine of M. Fourneyron.

IV—School of Chemistry.
Bachelor of Chemistry.

J. Stockton Hough, Trenton, N. J., on Cinchonia and its Compounds.

V—School of Civil Engineering.
Bachelors of Civil Engineering.

Alfredo Rafael de Betancourt, Puerto Principe, Cuba, on Roof Constructions.

Edward Lippincott Bullock, Mauch Chunk, Pa., on Construction of Breakwaters.

James Foster Crowell, Philadelphia, Pa., on Iron Truss Railway Bridges.

Morris Morris Defrees, Indianapolis, Ind., on Lighthouses of Masonry.

Charles Albert Evans, Woodbury, N. J., on Mortars and Cements.

Wm. Francis Hopkinson, Philadelphia, Pa., on Preservation of Timber.

Henry Tyson Kendall, Reading, Pa., on Tunneling through Loose Rocks.

George Cochran Lecky, Allegheny, Pa., on Wooden Truss Bridges.

Robert Ellmaker Pettit, Philadelphia, Pa., on Splicing of Timber.

Edward Horace Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa., on the Securing of Rails.

Charles Wannemacher, Philadelphia, Pa., on Dry Docks.

John Bordeaux Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., on Location and Construction of Roads.

The Germania Orchestra furnished the music. Rev. Dr. Cole opened the proceedings with prayer.

The degrees were conferred by Matthew Newkirk, Esq., President of the institution, each graduate receiving at the same time a handsome bouquet, the gift of some appreciative female friend.

The occasion was in all respects the brightest in the history of the College.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FAIRMOUNT.—The Chief Engineer of the Water Department proposes making some important improvements, which he regards as essentially necessary for the health and comfort of our citizens.

The Chief Engineer proposes erecting one turbine and two pumps, of such dimensions as to raise five millions of gallons of water per day more than the pumps and wheels of Nos. 2 and 3, for which they will be substituted. It is proposed, finally, to put in two other wheels and pumps of the size indicated, but this can only be done after the one now required is in operation. The sum of $125,000, however, is the amount claimed for the cost of said improvements, and it will be pretty much expended in the following manner:—

For one turbine and two pumps, with connections, $60,000; for one 36-inch main to Reservoir No. 2, and connections, $8500; for work at the reservoir to receive three 36-inch mains, $3000; for bridge across the forebay to carry the three main, $8000; for alterations to mill-house, coffer dam, pumping machines, quarrying, wheel-pits, and building foundations, $40,000.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. L. V. Tunison, formerly of the Manhattan Hotel, of New York, has recently purchased the splendid white marble church edifice on the east side of Seventh street, below Arch, with the intention of remodelling and fitting it up as an Opera House of the first class. Work will be commenced upon the building immediately, it being the expectation of Mr. Tunison that he will be enabled to open the establishment on or about the first day of October, with a minstrel troupe comprising some of the best talent in the profession.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—Workmen have commenced to dig for the cellar and foundation walls of the school house to be erected on the N. W. corner of Grover and Christian streets, Grover being the first street above Front. The main building will be about forty-five by sixty-five feet, in addition to which there will be wings for the stairways, and an extension at the rear for closets, clothes-room, etc. It is to be three stories in height, and it is contemplated to construct it of brown stone. This will be the best school house in the third section.

CHARITABLE.—Miss Sarah Stewart, recently deceased, made the following charitable bequests:—$250 to the Mariners' Church of Philadelphia; $200 to the Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women; $100 to the Female Seamen's Friend Society; $100 to the African Aid Union of Philadelphia; $100 to the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society; $100 to the American Tract Society; and $100 to the Philadelphia Bible Society.

SEVERELY INJURED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Eli Stribig, employed at the Pencoyd Iron Works, was severely injured by being struck on the head with a bolt. The injured man was removed to his residence, in Mechanic street, Manayunk.

SUICIDE.—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of John Holdsworth, aged forty-five years, who committed suicide by blowing his brains out, while laboring under depression of spirits.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR. — Sir Frederick Wright Bruce is now in our city, and stopping at the La Pierre House, on Broad street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening the great benefit for the sufferers by the fire and accident at the American Theatre will occur. The entire receipts will be presented to Chief Lyle for distribution. The bill selected is a very attractive one, and we hope every one will feel it a duty to contribute something to the good cause. The firemen especially should devote one evening to the benefit of those who were dear to their dead comrades.

On to-morrow (Saturday) evening, Mr. Joseph C. Foster will take a benefit, when *Monte Christo* will be presented. Mr. Foster is the stage manager, and he is a veteran. We hope "The Governor" will be awarded a thumping legacy.

On Monday night Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels commence an engagement for a week at the Chesnut.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—G. L. Fox, the great clown, appears again this evening in *Jack and Gill*, for his benefit. This new pantomime is one of the best and most amusing that we have witnessed, and it is performed in admirable style throughout. Remember Fox's benefit to-night.

We would also direct especial attention to the fact that to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon a grand matinee entertainment will be given, the entire proceeds of which are to be handed over to the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen. The people of this city should assist Mrs. John Drew and Mr. G. L. Fox to make this a real benefit. The house ought to be crowded in every part.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. Joseph Jefferson. *Rip Van Winkle* will be played for the last time but one.

THIS IS THE LAST NIGHT but one of the season at Carncross & Dixey's.

THE LUBIN BROTHERS will move their "Diabolorium" into Carncross & Dixey's "Family Resort" next Monday, and in the evening will entertain their friends with feats of magic.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—The stated meeting of Councils was held last evening, President Benjamin F. Archer in the chair. Ex-President Hall, who was present, was invited to occupy a seat near his successor.

A petition was received from Mayor Cox, asking Councils to give him power to appoint extra policemen for the Fourth of July.

Thomas C. Knight (North Ward) offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to appoint ten policemen to serve on the Fourth of July next. Adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee was received, containing the following items:—

Taxes collected in the North Ward for the month of June:—School purposes, $26·30; city account, $266·17; total, $292·47. Amount uncollected, $6111·21.

Middle Ward:—School purposes, $8·80; city account, $60·30; total, $69·10. Amount uncollected, $8279·50.

South Ward:—School purposes, $9·90; city account, $63·09; total, $72·99. Amount uncollected, $4569·71.

Joseph C. Nichols, City Clerk, collected on account licenses, $363. The Finance Committee recommend the payment of two mortgages on city property, one for $1000 in favor of James P. Copperthwait, and one of $260 in favor of the Mutual Insurance Company.

The report was received and the recommendations complied with.

The Committee on Accounts reported several bills, and orders for the payment of the respective amounts were ordered to be drawn upon the treasury.

The Ordinance Committee reported an ordinance to construct a culvert on Pine street, from Fifth to Spring.

Also, one for a culvert on Market street, between Front and Second. Passed.

Also, one for a culvert on Benson street, from West to Second. Passed.

Also, one in reference to raising $50,000 by taxes for the expenses of the current year.

Also, one regulating the cleaning of cesspools and privy wells. Permits must be obtained from the City Clerk. The work must be performed between the hours of 11½ P. M. and 4 A. M. Passed.

The License Committee reported several applications for license, which were granted.

The report of the Committee on Police was received. At the last meeting a petition was received from the policemen, praying for an increase of salary. It was referred to this Committee, who rendered an unfavorable report. The report was not accepted.

Mr. Knight (North Ward) offered the following:—

Resolved, That the salaries of the police officers of the city of Camden be increased to $15 per week each. Said resolution to take effect from the 1st of July next.

After some discussion, participated in by Messrs. Hood (Middle Ward) and Mr. Knight (North Ward), the resolution was adopted.

(The salaries of the officers have been heretofore but $12 per week.)

AN AMUSING SCENE.—Last evening quite a commotion was raised in the vicinity of Front and Market streets, caused by two young men, aged seventeen and eighteen years of age, facing each other in a menacing manner, each daring the other to "knock his hat off." Neither being disposed to strike his opponent, they cooled down in about ten minutes and walked off. On inquiring the cause of the near approach to a pugilistic combat, we learned that one of the young men was jealous of the other because he had enjoyed an hour and a half's chit-chat with his fair companion. She appeared upon the scene shortly after the separation, and said, "It was no such thing, and that he was only jealous." One of the gentlemen then had the satisfaction of accompanying the young lady home, his opponent, looking somewhat crestfallen, going up the street in a different direction.

PHILOTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—Last evening this Institution held an anniversary at Morgan's Hall, it being the close of the spring session. The exercises consisted of recitations in Greek and Latin, and songs in German and French. This Institution is rapidly growing in popular favor, and before long the project of the managers of the Institution will be fully realized in the erection of a suitable building for imparting instruction to young and old, according to the pantographic system. The school is at present in a flourishing condition, and the pupils exhibit proficiency in their studies, so far as they have advanced.

SCHOONER LAUNCHED.—The schooner Henry Allen, built by the New Jersey Armor and Ship Building Company, and fitted out by John S. Lee & Co., No. 46 N. Wharves, of Philadelphia, was launched on Wednesday from the yard of the New Jersey Armor and Ship Building Company, Camden. She is owned by Samuel W. Tatem, of Camden, was built of Delaware white oak, and is of 350 tons burden.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·30	MOON RISES	1·52
SUN SETS	7·35	HIGH WATER	10·20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
W. Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	June 15
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	June 15
Union	Southampton	New York	June 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Erin	Liverpool	New York	June 19
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	June 21
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Java	Liverpool	Boston	June 22
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	June 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	June 29
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 29
Achilles	New York	Antwerp	June 29
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	June 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3
China	Boston	Liverpool	July 3
New York	New York	Bremen	July 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Wm. Penn	New York	London	July 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 29
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 29
Nevada	New York	San Juan	July 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 4
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 6
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Alcedo, Overgaard, Hamburg, Captain.
Schr G. Deering, Willard, Portland, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Althea, Godfrey, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr F. A. Sawyer, Reed, Salem, Sawyer & Co.
Schr Boston, Smith, Bristol, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, Lynn, do.
Schr Ann Twibill, Edwards, Pawtucket, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Albert, Pharo, Shourds, Providence, do.
Schr Charm, Starr, Washington, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Lynn, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr M. Milnes, Burdge, Portsmouth, do.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr P. Polly, Yates, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, Wareham, R. H. Powell.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, East Boston, Manchester Coal Co.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, Lynn, E. V. Glover.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Danversport, D. Pearson & Co.
Schr J. House, Gage, Boston, M. S. Bulkley.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r E. N. Fairchild, Trout, N. York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, 14 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr July 4th, Shaw, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr W. Gillum, Serrill, from Middletown, with stone to captain.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, from Lynn, in ballast to E. V. Glover.
Schr A. E Derrickson, Marshall, 2 days from Lewes, with wood to captain.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Schr M. Milnes, Burdge, from Boston.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, from Boston.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, from Lynn.
Schr Charm, Starr, from Baltimore.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, from Alexandria.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, from Salem.
Schr A. Twibill, Edwards, from New Haven.
Schr C. S. Tyler, Steelman, from Portsmouth.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, from Cohassett Narrows.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Newburyport.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Danversport.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Bulkley, from Danversport.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Dorchester.
Steamer Old North State, Swaine, 5 days from Winton, N. C., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Elvie Allen, from Cienfuegos, at quarantine.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, from New Orleans, at Liverpool 14th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 25th inst.
Barque Alex. McNeill, Andrews, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 17th inst.
Barque Johanna Marie, Gustavus, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Mary Wilson, Taylor, hence for Stettin, passed through Pentland Frith 11th inst.
Brig Hilda, Nessen, hence for Liverpool, sailed from Falmouth 14th inst.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 18th inst.
Brig Margaretha, Thesing, from Shields for Philadelphia, was repairing at St. Thomas 17th inst.
Schr Isabel, Smith, hence, at Halifax 20th inst.
Schr Arelda and Laura, McIndoe, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 22d inst.
Schrs Anna M. Edwards, Henson, and Wave Crest, Young, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 25th inst.
Schr Express, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 26th inst.
Schrs R. F. Stockton, Soper, and Wm. C. Atwater, Glover, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 25th inst.
Schr James Buchanan, Kallahan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 25th inst.
Schr J. T. Bradley, hence, at Norwich 25th inst.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 22th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The buoys now marking the entrance to Rockaway Inlet are three in number, painted with white and black perpendicular stripes, and are placed as follows:—

One outside the bar in 24 feet at low tide.
One on the bar in 18 feet at low tide.
One inside the bar in 18 feet at low tide.

These buoys lay in a straight line, and the distance from the outer to the inner buoy is about half a mile.

Entering the Inlet, the course from the outer to the inner buoy is NE. by E.

Navigators are cautioned that these buoys, owing to the shifting nature of the channel, are not to be confidently relied upon.

New York, June 26, 1867.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12t

J. C. PERKINS
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, ETC.—

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1867.

Sealed and Indorsed Proposals for Books, Blanks, and Stationery for the Custom House, Philadelphia, will be received at this Office until the 28th day of JUNE, inclusive, for supplying the Custom House for one year from the 1st of July, 1867.

Blank Books for Entries, Records, Abstracts, etc.

Printed Books of Bonds, etc.

Printed Blanks for Enrolments, Licenses, Reports, Permits, Accounts, etc.

Stationery, viz.:—Pens, Ink, Paper, Pencils, etc.

The whole probably not to exceed $3000.

Liberty is reserved to accept such proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles therein named.

It is also to be understood that all such articles as may be required, and which are not expressly mentioned in the Schedules, shall be furnished by the contractors, at the usual market prices, or may, at the option of the Collector, be purchased in open market.

Schedules of articles and estimated quantities, with specimens, and other required particulars, furnished on application to this office.

Bonds, with satisfactory security, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

6 7 14t JOSEPH W. CAKE, Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 6, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of JUNE, for the supply of RATIONS for the petty officers and seamen of the United States revenue cutters of this station, for the term of one year, from the 1st day of July next.

The Rations to be of good and wholesome quality; to be approved by the captain; and the different articles comprising the Rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractors, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week), such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office.

JOSEPH W. CAKE,
6 7 14t Collector.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 1225 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.

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THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—

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Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, ESQ.,
Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE

WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,

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CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.)

Any person sending ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE DOLLARS, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH CERTIFICATE held.

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"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"

and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.

FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"

and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.

The engravings and certificates will be delivered at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY

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TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,

AT

PHILADELPHIA PENNA.,

OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present	$40,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila	18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J	15,00
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc	10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc	5,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each	5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete	5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc	6,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 ea[illegible]	4,500
4 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $[illegible]00 each	1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $10[illegible] each	1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $100[illegible] each	3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $30[illegible] each	6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $[illegible]50 each	750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 ea[illegible]	500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 [illegible]	1,500
50 City Building Lots, $175 [illegible]	8,750
The remainder will co[illegible] Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Op[illegible]ses, Pocket Bibles, and different [illegible] ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20 either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares, with Engravings	$9 50
25 " " "	23 50
50 " " "	46 50
75 " " "	69 00
100 " " "	90 00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO, Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents fo. Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

Work for the July Session of Congress.

We have no doubt that the work of Congress at the July session will be confined entirely to the subject of reconstruction. We have seen no indications of any desire on the part of members to engage in general legislation. The season of the year is unfavorable to continued residence in Washington, and the members will be anxious to get away as soon as they can consistently with the public interests. There is, too, a very general public sentiment that it would be inadvisable, at the present time, to enter upon the wide field of subjects suitable for legislation at a regular session. The annual session is but a few months off, and the business interests of the country will be best subserved by confining the adjourned session to action upon the special topic which has rendered it necessary.

The people will endorse Congress in any legislation that may be necessary to give full effect to the national policy of reconstruction. If possible, the provisions of the law should be made so plain that even a pettifogger like Stanbery cannot get around them. The present law is ample. Under it the work of reconstruction was going forward admirably. But the President has chosen to nullify it, at the expense of placing himself in a most inconsistent attitude before the country. Stanbery's opinion was gotten up to order, and is merely a dodge. The President's real opinion of the law is doubtless what it was when he sent in his veto messages; but from some cause he seeks to reopen the controversy. Hence Congress is forced to meet the issue. It should now make thorough work. The illegal, unconstitutional, and worthless organizations called State Governments, gotten up by Mr. Johnson in defiance of law and justice, should be at once and summarily set aside. They are nothing but so much rubbish in the way of a genuine reconstruction. The law, as it stands, declares them illegal, and makes them subordinate to the national authority, but it left them a provisional existence for temporary purposes of convenience. They have become positive obstructions, and must be removed.

Those provisions of the law, too, which relate to the matter of registration and suffrage, should be made plain and beyond cavil. The quibbles which the Attorney-General has manufactured may be useful in pointing out what ought to be done. Congress never intended to put anything within the scope of an oath that might be falsely taken. It intended that certain classes who had taken part in the Rebellion should be excluded from participating in the work of reconstruction. No room should be left for getting round this point. No man's mere oath should be sufficient. It is well known that the doctrine has been publicly maintained at the South, that such oaths as those required in the present law could be falsely taken, without incurring the moral guilt of perjury. The determination of the fact whether a man belongs to these excluded classes or not, should be left to all the evidence that may be brought to bear upon that point. The method of evasion having been disclosed, the proper safeguards should now be adopted.

And in the proposed revision of the law, we should be glad to see a provision inserted which will secure universal education to the people. Nothing could be more important to the future well-being of the South herself. Her masses stand in distressing need of the blessings of schools. Some general plan of popular education should be required in the Constitutions to be prepared by the reconstructed States. Of course, after the States shall have been admitted to the Union, the subject will necessarily be left to their own control; but there is not much danger that educational provisions once incorporated into the organic law will ever be thrown out.

In a word, since Congress is forced by the action of the Executive to once more take this subject in hand, we hope thorough and complete work will be made of it. Members have had a chance to feel the pulse of their constituents. They know what the people want and expect. Experience has shown the weak points in the present law, the methods by which it may be evaded, and the subterfuges that may be resorted to to nullify its provisions. All these points Congress will guard with new vigilance. But aside from the Reconstruction law, we trust that no legislation will be entered upon. Questions of currency, taxation, revenue, etc., should all be left for the regular session. Reconstruction is the great business in hand; and when that has been disposed of, members should return to their homes.

The Surratt Trial.

The Surratt trial increases in interest. Weichman was on the stand yesterday for a long time, and his testimony is continued to-day. We do not see how any intelligent person, after reading his testimony, in connection with that which has already been given, can doubt that Mrs. Surratt, as well as her son, was one of the chief conspirators. We think that Ben Butler never made a more foolish speech in his life than when he spoke of her as an "innocent" woman.

The Indian War seems to be drifting down to the Santa Fé route and that of the Kansas Pacific Railroad line. Repeated outrages along these routes are reported. The Platte Valley and the Pacific Railroad line through Nebraska seem to be quiet of late.

The Political Ring Triumphs.

At last the Committee on Law has consented to report on the case of Frederick A. Van Cleve. After delaying the question as long as it dared, and until its action was in the mouth of every citizen, it finally submitted two reports, each signed by six members; the one favoring the claims of Van Cleve and the other opposing them. Charles M. Wagner, the "accessory," in making the report of the Committee, made a speech which was worthy of the immortal Bunsby. He stated that "as the Committee was equally divided the question ought to be indefinitely postponed." That is the judgment of a "head what is a head." As half of the Law Committee discovered that the Assistant City Solicitor had no right to his position, and as the question was such a nice one that the Committee was exactly equally divided, therefore it was not a fit subject for discussion! Such a conclusion is preposterous. What question calls more earnestly for official action than the one which is so far unsettled as to have a committee equally divided on it? If such a case does not demand an expression of opinion on the part of the local Legislature, we really do not know what kind of an issue they ought to settle. But the other reason given by the "accessory" is as logical, but decidedly more indicative of the reason for the subsequent action of the Chamber. He stated that "he considered it an insult to have to submit such reports to Select Council, after that body had elected Van Cleve." Here is the real cause for the indefinite postponement of the question. The Chamber had made a ridiculous blunder as well as an illegal action, and now it had not the manly courage or good sense to correct its previous errors. Its stupidity was so gross that it did not see that it would be better to have the matter rectified by itself, and not by the Courts—for before the Courts the case must come. Colonel Page opposed the motion to postpone indefinitely, but the majority meekly assented to the evasion of the law, and fearful of meeting the question of Van Cleve's eligibility by a direct vote, postponed it by a division of 16 yeas to 7 nays. So the case is dead, so far as Select Council is concerned. The law is evaded by the aid of the corrupt clique of which C. M. Wagner is the head and Van Cleve the pet.

In Common Council the same farce was gone through, but the absurdity of the speeches was greatly intensified. The resolution of Mr. Hetzell, declaring that Van Cleve had no right to his position, came up, and was ably supported by that gentleman and Mr. Littleton. Against them were pitted Robert M. Evans and Joseph B. Hancock. What the decision would have been had the settlement depended upon the ability of the advocates and not the partisanship of the members, it is unnecessary for us to state. Evans said that Mr. Hetzell "had not offered the resolution as a matter of principle, but for party purposes." Bravissimo! Evans accusing another of acting for party purposes! Evans saying that another does not act from principle! Does the man think that his whole political life is unknown to the public? Does he think that his own record is so far unknown that he can pretend to lecture another because of party principles? The people have ears, and hear, and eyes, and see. They know that every act of Evans' life is for effect and not for principle, from his buncombe speech on the President's reception to his action in the matter of the Gas Trust. And for him to prate of party purposes is too much for Philadelphia to treat seriously. Really, Mr. Evans, your joke is a good one, but it tells rather strongly on yourself! Yet still, it is as cutting and as potent as any of Douglas Jerrold or Tom Hood. Then Hancock rose. Evans had almost reached the bounds of absurdity, but after him the deluge. Hancock, *the man who says he lives by politics*, did not think that Councils had anything to do with it, and commended the laudable ambition of Van Cleve. Laudable ambition, then, consists in grasping a place to which you have no right; in sacrificing the interests of a constituency in order to put money in your purse; in holding on to an ill-gotten place, with all the people sneering at the avaricious evasion of law. This is laudable ambition, according to Hancock! Well, we would never have guessed that such was its name.

But the Evans and Hancocks rule in Common Council. The resolution was passed by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Bardsley, Calhoun, Eager, Earnest, Evans, Franciscus, Hancock, Harrison, Henszey, Hill, Mactague, Martin, F., Myers, Ogden, Orem, Palmer, Potter, Ray, Shane, Shoemaker, Smith, Stockham, Wagner, Willits—25.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Billington, Dillon, Gill, Haney, Harper, Hetzel, Littleton, Martin, J. C., Martin, W. D., Mershon, O'Neil, Stokes, Tyson, Marcer, President—15.

Now there remains no alternative. The question must be settled by the courts. There the law will be followed, and not *personal or pecuniary* influences allowed to rule. We call on Mr. James Lynd, as representative of the city, to test the question before the Bench, and let the same be decided. It is his duty so to act. Because Mr. Van Cleve is his assistant, is no reason for shirking his responsibilities. We know Mr. Solicitor Lynd to be a man of integrity and honor, and feel sure that he will not lend his assent to any attempt to conceal from exposure an illegal act. If Mr. Van Cleve is entitled to the post, as he pretends to believe, then he will not hesitate to favor such a settlement himself. If he does oppose it, we may know that he is aware that the law is against him, and is unwilling to have the merits of the case decided. We do not believe that Mr. Lynd is, like Mr. Wagner, an accessory to the evasion of the law.

The name of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, is added to the list of those who deem the assembling of Congress on the 3d of July to be of vital importance, and who intend to be in their places on that day.

Select Council—Drunkenness—Dignity.

Yesterday the Select Council was favored with a repetition of what has almost grown to be a custom in that Chamber. Dr. Kamerly, the member from the Second Ward, came to his seat in a state of gross intoxication, insulted the members in his vicinity, annoyed the members by a number of rambling, pointless speeches, and insulted the city by conduct which would not have been tolerated in the lowest den in Bedford street. The Chamber at last, driven to action by the complaints of some of the gentlemen insulted, had Kamerly ejected from the room. By so doing it supposed that its dignity was vindicated sufficiently, for we find in a few moments the ejected returns, takes his seat, and votes like other members. He was not again disturbed, because he did not bellow forth his drunken sentences, and had ceased to curse his neighbors, and express a desire to cut off their ears.

Now this sort of dignity may be quite as much as the Select Council exacts, but it is not sufficient to vindicate the honor of our city. We insist that Kamerly shall be expelled from Select Council. He has time and again come to his seat in this condition of brutal drunkenness. It is not sufficient that he apologizes. He escaped once before by that course. The Chamber owes it to itself to have him expelled. We earnestly hope that one of the gentlemen among its members will make that motion at the next meeting. We do not wish to dictate, but we consider that, as the question is not a partisan but a municipal one, it would be well if the motion was to come from a member who agrees in politics with Kamerly. Colonel Page is sufficient of a high-bred gentleman to make it, if he thought it was his duty; and we would call his attention to the propriety of its coming from that side of the Chamber, and thus vindicating the honor of our city, by expelling the insulter without distinction of party. The matter demands immediate action.

The Chairman of the State Central Committee.—We are glad to be able to congratulate our readers on the reappointment of Colonel Frank Jordan to the post of Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party. Colonel Jordan is the best organizer that we have had at the head of our campaigns for many years. He thoroughly understands the workings of the political machine, is well posted in regard to the character of the opinions of different sections, and conducted the campaign last October with masterly ability. That he is selected to grace the post for another year shows wisdom on the part of the Convention, and proves that merit and ability are appreciated.

Sheridan Endorsed by the Republican State Convention in Maine.—The Maine Republican State Convention yesterday endorsed the administration of the gallant Sheridan in the most emphatic manner. Three great States, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maine, have already spoken since this last contest has arisen, and all have endorsed the faithful soldier who stands in the gap between the people and a perfidious Executive striving to nullify their will as expressed in the law of the land.

The House of Commons is waking up, at last, to the merits of heavy American ordnance. Lord Elcho boldly declared, in a recent debate, that there was nothing in England to compare with our 15-inch and 20-inch smooth-bores. His Lordship is perfectly correct. The Armstrong rifled gun is not worthy to be mentioned in the same day, either for strength or for accuracy. Specimen after specimen has burst upon the trial-grounds, and, in order to insure accuracy, the gun has had to be laid at the target with all the nice appliances of special mechanism. The American 15-inch gun, on the contrary, besides being perfectly safe and wonderfully cheaper than its rival, has proved its prowess in many a hard-fought battle, thus standing the test of service.

A jury in the Superior Court of New York has just declared damages to the extent of $5500, in the case of a person who suffered injuries by falling down an insecurely covered vault-hole. The amount thus awarded may appear to be liberal, but it is probably not excessive, as it is claimed that the plaintiff can never be perfectly restored to health. This verdict ought to teach owners of property and other parties whose duty it is to fasten and keep in repair the vault-covers, which are the man-traps of our sidewalks, that they will be held to a strict accountability for remissness.

The Republican State Convention of Maine yesterday renominated Governor Chamberlain, and adopted radical resolutions. The Convention was addressed by the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Senator Morrill, and others.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15½

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

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4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

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No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [5 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 6 22 5p½

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuthsSp½

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 24, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of the above Companies will be closed for two weeks, beginning JULY 1, 1867.

The dividend to be declared in July, and made payable August 1, 1867, will be made to the Stockholders of July 1, 1867.

The Stockholders of the above Companies, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, of July 1, 1867, have the right to subscribe for unissued Stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, at par, in the proportion of one new share for twenty old shares, whether full or part paid. The certificates of Stock, and receipts for fractions of shares, will be ready for delivery August 1, 1867.

Certificates of stock will be given for fractions when presented at this office in even shares. Fractions, until so converted, will not draw dividend.

Any Stockholder may postpone the payment on the shares so to be taken until September 1, 1867, by paying interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; if not then paid, the right will be forfeited.

6 27 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from
SATURDAY, June 29,
TO
MONDAY, July 8, 1867. 6 24 t7

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at h te Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the second day of July next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the corporate rights, powers, franchises, and property of the Nanticoke Railroad Company with and into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and also an agreement for a similar merger of the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company into the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of determining by a vote of the Stockholders, to be then and there taken, in person or by proxy, for the adoption or rejection of each or either of the said agreements. JAMES S. COX,
6 21 President.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are her-by notified that the eigath instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.
6 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.
6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Up Stairs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 1st of July, 1867, and so continue for two weeks.
6 27 6t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON Jr., Cashier.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw½

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wim 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
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GREY HAIR.

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And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw½p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

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Will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively.

No Ladies' Classes and no lessons given on that day.

On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at 1 o'clock P. M. 6 27 6t

FIFTH STREET MARKET.—

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

The Public, and those specially interested, are informed that the Whole Market will be opened on MONDAY next, July 1.

Persons desirous of renting Stalls have an opportunity now of selecting good locations.

FARMERS will find in this Market a place of ready sale for all the products their farms yield. 6 27 3t*

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

C C C

WALNUT STREET.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PROVIDENCE
Washington Insurance Co.,
OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND,
JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.		
All paid in, in cash		$200,000·00
ASSETS.		
Value of real estate (Assessor's valuation)		$157,800·00
Cash on hand	$2892·85	
Cash in Bank	3535·86	
Cash in hands of Agents	5821·70—	12,249·91
City of Providence 6 per cent. bonds		110,000·00
United States 1881 6 per cent. bonds		21,300·00
600 shares National Exchange Bank Providence		33,600·00
Amount of interest due January 1, 1867		7,625·00
Amount of all other assets		1,000·00
		$343,574·91
LIABILITIES.		
Amount of losses not settled		$18,531·47
Amount of dividends unpaid		238·00
Amount of borrowed money		10,000·00
Amount of all other claims		1,200·00
		$29,969·47
INCOME.		
Amount of Cash premiums received		$161,139·59
Amount of interest money received		11,411·60
Amount of income from all other sources		500·00
EXPENDITURES.		
Amount of losses paid during the year		$126,804·71
Amount of reinsurance		1,125·39
Amount of return premiums		6,003·40
Amount of expenses, including commissions to officers and agents		27,121·83
Amount of taxes paid		9,051·81
Amount of all other expenditures		3,2[illegible]7·88

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,
No. 300 WALNUT STREET,
6 26 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. WOOD'S NEW BOOK,
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Is in press and will be issued in a few days, from advance sheets purchased direct from MRS. HENRY WOOD. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price Fifty Cents.

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To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

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6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

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The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

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Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 18 t7 3 4p

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REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or o either of the undersigned.

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CAPITAL..........$1,000,000

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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
5 1½] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

REMOVAL.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwimrp CASHIER.

THE EXHIBITION OF
THE
PEABODY MINIATURE
OF
QUEEN VICTORIA,
WILL BE CLOSED ON
SATURDAY,
JULY 6TH.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET. [6 27 7trp

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.—IN order to close out the balance of our Summer Stock of Cloth, Silk, and Lace Mantillas, we have marked them down at cost.
MRS. E. HENRY,
6 28 5w No. 16 N. EIGHTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Semi-Annual Commencement at Horticultural Hall this Morning—Lists of the Graduates and Distinguished Scholars—Address by Edward Shippen, Esq., Etc.

At 10 o'clock this morning the new Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, was filled to its greatest capacity, the occasion being the Semi-Annual Commencement of the Girls' High and Normal School of this city. The audience was composed mostly of ladies, and presented an attractive and brilliant appearance. On the left of the stage were seated the members of the Board of School Control, and to the right and in front were the young ladies of the graduating class. In the rear of the spacious stage were the pupils of the school, seated on a series of benches, rising one above the other, so that they and the audience were in full view of each other. In the centre of the stage, in front, stood a table, on which were deposited the diplomas and a grand array of bouquets to be distributed among those who participated in the exercises.

THE EXERCISES.

At ten o'clock the exercises commenced, being opened by a fervent prayer by the Rev. Robert G. Chase.

The reading of the Scriptures in concert by the graduating class followed. This exercise was marked by great proficiency, the voices of the young ladies participating mingling together in perfect time and harmony. No stronger proof of the thoroughness which marks the Girls' High School could be asked.

An anthem—"Praise the Lord," composed by Mr. W. H. W. Darley—was then sung by the pupils of the school, reflecting credit on their musical education.

An essay on "Faces" followed. It was the composition of Miss M. Bennett, and was read by Miss E. Pearson.

"Maude Muller" was then recited by Miss S. Ferguson; after which the school sang, "Come where the Sunlight Sleepeth," composed by Compana, and arranged in two parts for this occasion.

A colloquy entitled "My Term Essay," written by Misses F. Rean, M. W. Stevens, and L. W. Dickson, followed, and took the audience somewhat by surprise. The first young lady who took the floor announced that she had selected the subject of her "Term Essay," which, on inquiry by another young lady, proved to be the unheard-of theme of "Woman's Rights." An earnest protest was forthwith made against this, and in the course of a few minutes every member of the graduting class was on the floor, expressing her peculiar view, on the subject. During the course of the colloquy many of the peculiar views and vices of the men and women of this day received sharp and telling hits, which were fully appreciated by the audience, as was evidenced by the laughter which interrupted the discussion now and then. The colloquy terminated with a musical discourse on "Woman's Rights," in which all the members of the class joined, and this was followed by a mock music lesson, composed by Professor C. Everest.

An essay on "Life," composed by Miss S. Charles, was then read by Miss M. Pritchard, after which Miss A. Close, of Section D, sang Abt's beautiful ballad, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." An interesting diversion was occasioned during the singing of this by the motions of a pigeon which flew back and forth through the hall, after the manner of the swallows, as described in the ballad.

"Richard Rusty" was recited by Miss Stevens, and then the school sang "The Ricci Waltz," arranged in two parts.

"The Path of the Wolves," an essay, composed by Miss L. W. Dickson, was read by Miss Sallie D. Burke; after which Miss Emma Balliet, of Section E, sang "La Cascade de Roses," by Ascher.

"The Curse of Regulus" was recited by Miss E. W. Dickson, and followed by "The Alpine Morning," a duet by F. Hucken, with chorus accompaniment, by Professor C. Everest.

The Diplomas were then delivered to the Graduating Class and the names of the Distinguished pupils announced as follows, by Professor George W. Fetter, Principal of the School, who, in doing so, made some appropriate remarks to the young ladies:—

GRADUATES.

Lizzie W. Dickson	97·7	Rebecca H. Bigelow	88·3
Maggie S. Prichard	96·7	Sallie J. Charles	88·1
Fannie Bean	94·5	Annie F. Putt	88·1
Mary W. Stevens	94·4	Mary C. McKee	86·7
Emma J. Fort	92·6	Ida S. Cox	86·5
Ella E. Wirt	92·6	Lizzie M. Bunting	86·4
Sallie D. Burke	91·8	Ella F. Pearson	85·8
A. L. Churchman	90·9	Mary F. Hartshorne	85·6
Kate J. Graeff	90·6	Julia Sullivan	85·3
Teresa C. Mund	89·6	Annie R. Calburn	84·9
Jennie McNeilan	89·2	Marian Bennett	84·3
Sallie J. Ferguson	89·0	Rose Euler	80·2
Lottie Somers	88·7	Annie M. Krewson (Rec. Av.)	90·2
Sophie Stags	88·6		
M. Bell Ware	88·6	Lizzie Hood (Rec. Av.)	90·6

HIGHEST RECITATION AVERAGES.

S. R. Mitchell, Sect. C	99·8	L. C. Bowen, Sect. D	99·7
L. W. Dickson, " A	99·7	Louisa Young, " E	99·6
E. E. Geiselman " B	99·7	K. E. Plummer " F	98·9

DISTINGUISHED—SECTION A.

Lizzie W. Dickson	97·7	Ella E. West	92·6
Maggie S. Pritchard	96·7	Sallie D. Burke	91·8
Fannie Bean	94·5	A. L. Churchman	90·9
Mary W. Stevens	94·4	Kate J. Graeff	90·6
Emma J. Fort	92·6		

SECTION B.

Emma C Geiselman	96·3	Mary D. Eldridge	90·4
Mary E. Hall	93·7	Mary J. Keisel	90·4
Mary E. Hutchinson	90·6	Maggie G. Johnson	90·0

SECTION C.

Ella T Demuth	97·0	Virginia C. Piper	92·2
Mary Kramer	96·9	Annie R. Wylie	92·1
Susie R. Mitchell	96·7	Anne Bean	90·0
Annie Murray	93·9	Kate Craig	91·8
Rae R. Bennett	93·6	Linda Taylor	91·5
Mary S. Little	93·4	Annie Lukens	90·1
Lizzie McDuffy	93·2	Anna B. Lloyd	90·0

SECTION D.

Lidie C. Bower	96·9	Emily Sperlins	91·4
Laura Dales	93·5	Emma Hutton	91·3
Mary B. Harper	93·4	Sarah C. Littlefield	90·7
Annie T. Wirt	92·7	Mary Wright	90·1
Carrie E. Janney	92·1		

SECTION E.

Louise Young	96·3	Annie R. Kemble	92·5
Fannie Wyeth	96·0	Nellie F. Keene	91·5
Mary Miller	93·9	Jennie Chevry	90·6
Susie Hanly	92·6	Lottie C. Murphy	90·3

SECTION F.

Kate E. Plummer	94·7	Jennie K. Troutman	91·3
Anna H. Thompson	93·9	Ellen Bradshaw	91·2
Harriet E. Richardson	93·5	Sue Gaskill	91·2
Kate A. Nevins	93·5	Maggie R. Cathcart	91·1
Sallie Kaye	92·4	Elmira Meredith	91·1
Priscilla Fry	92·3	May S. Ellis	90·3
Mary E Jones	92·	May R. Brevoor	90·1
May F. Snowden	91·4	Anna L. Callet	90·0

ADDRESS BY EDWARD SHIPPEN, ESQ.

Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, then awarded certificates of qualification to such of the graduating class as had passed the severe ordeal of teachers' examination, the number being 24 out of the 29 members. After a few friendly words of counsel, and after congratulating them upon the success attendant upon their years of school toil, Mr. Shippen addressed a few words to the audience upon the value of the Girls' High and Normal School to the great system of public education in Philadelphia.

He said the time had come when, through wise legislation, incompetent leaders could not be elected to positions; that all who were elected were compelled to pass the difficult examination prescribed by the Controllers of the Public Schools. Philadelphia, he said, had now about eighty thousand children in public schools, and over thirteen hundred teachers; that changes were constantly taking place in the corps of teachers; and that upon this School the community depended in a large degree to supply the constant and increasing demand for instructors.

The present school building was erected many years since, and when the lower schools were not so efficient as at present, and the number of pupils not so large. The demand for admission has become so great that nearly fifty per cent. of the applicants are rejected, mainly for want of school accommodations. At the late examination of one hundred and sixty applicants but eighty-four were admitted, and this number has over-crowded the school. The number of pupils in the Girls' Grammar Schools is about equal to that in the boys', and the High School accommodation for girls less than sixty per cent. of that for boys.

In no other city in the Union where a Girls' High School is established is such a meagre provision made for its wants. Of the seventy or eighty thousand pupils in the schools of Philadelphia, but three hundred and fifty can obtain seats in the Girls' High and Normal School. Boston has less than thirty thousand pupils, and greater High School accommodations, yet the School Board of that city are making arrangements to provide for nearly double the number now in attendance. Baltimore, with less than twenty thousand pupils, has Normal School conveniences for over six hundred; and in the smaller cities of the Union the accommodations are, comparatively speaking, still greater. The location of the present building is very objectionable, on account of the manufactories surrounding it, there being a boiler factory adjoining on one side and a manufactory of tinware on the other.

The present building, besides being entirely too small, is badly devised, imperfectly ventilated, and miserably adapted to its present use.

With a Normal School there should always be connected schools of practice, that pupils, before graduating, might grow entirely familiar with the practical duties of their profession.

In almost every section in the city, the Girls' Grammar Schools suffer at each semi-annual examination from the fact that the labor of the teachers is not rewarded, and their usefulness is thereby impaired. No remedy can be applied until a building of sufficient capacity is provided.

In amply furnishing an institution of this kind, the public receive a remuneration for all expenditure in the intelligent, well-educated, and thoroughly trained teachers furnished by the school. These assist in elevating and improving the standard of public instruction. A sure safeguard to public virtue, and a security against the blasting influences of ignorance and prejudice, are thereby guaranteed. The diffusion of knowledge promotes the welfare of society, produces a wise system of social economy, insures life and property, and regulates, stimulates, and elevates the mind. Thus providing for the wants of the rising generation, the mental capacity is enlarged, skill in the art of teaching is cultivated, and the community is enriched by an ample, generous support of that which is essential to municipal, State, and national growth and prosperity.

The Board of Control hopes to secure a lot upon which to erect a new school edifice commensurate with the present need. In this matter the Councils of the city will be asked to extend their helping hand. Hitherto there has been no reluctance on the part of our City Fathers when an appeal was wisely made in the cause of education, and the success of our system in Philadelphia must in due degree be attributed to the liberal appropriations of public money made by Councils to our schools. And while we, as Controllers and School Directors, modestly ask for ourselves credit for economy, we must accord to Councils thanks for their ready responses to our demands. And we feel well assured that our appeal for a new High and Normal School, suited to our needs and our age, will not pass by unheeded.

CONCLUDING EXERCISES.

"Beware," a ballad by J. E. Perring, was then sung by Miss A. Campbell, of Section F.; an essay on the "Mustering of the Troops," composed by Miss M. W. Stevens, was read by Miss L. Somers; and the exercises were brought to a close by the singing of Glover's duett, "Tell me where doth Fairies Dwell."

Such were the interesting ceremonies which marked the close of the thirty-eighth term of the Girls' High and Normal School. The young ladies who this day finished their school life have enjoyed rare advantages for obtaining a superior education, and we trust their future may be such as to reflect credit upon the noble system of free schools, to which they are indebted for the training of their early years.

An Occurrence in the Honorable Body of Select Council — A Member Summarily Ejected.—A somewhat unusual occurrence—no doubt to vary the monotonous routine of business in the honorable body of Select Council—yesterday afternoon transpired. It seems that Dr. Kamerly, member from the Second Ward, had in quick succession delivered many speeches, each of which was more or less personal to the members of that branch of the municipal legislature.

Mr. King first excited his ire by demanding the enforcement of the rule limiting speeches to five minutes, and was consequently assailed with a series of harsh epithets. Another member gave notice that he too would insist upon the enforcement of the five-minute rule, as there was important business still to transact. The next time Dr. Kamerly addressed the Chamber, his attention was called to the fact that his limit had expired. He denied the fact, and again became abusive in his remarks. He was finally compelled to take his seat, still muttering his opinion of those who interfered with the continuance of his speech, remarking that "it is the nastiest and dirtiest business that any man was ever guilty of."

This was supposed to end the affair, but while Mr. McCutcheon was addressing the Chamber, Mr. Gillingham, whose desk is immediately in front of that occupied by Dr. Kamerly, rose and said:—

"Mr. President—I am sitting here, listening to a respectable member of this body being called all sorts of names by a drunken ruffian, who is a member of this Council. I now call upon the President to enforce the rules, or I shall be compelled to leave the Chamber. I cannot submit to it any longer. Either the rule must be enforced, or I cannot consent to sit in the Chamber."

Mr. Spering (the President)—The Chair's attention being called to the fact, he is compelled to say that he has frequently noticed the misconduct of the member on many former occasions. I find, by reference to rule No. 28, that we have a law applicable to the case. It declares that "Any person entitled to the privileges of the floor, who shall enter the chamber in a state of intoxication, shall forfeit his right to that privilege, and it shall be the duty of the President to direct the Messenger to eject him. Any member of this body who shall be guilty of the same offense shall, upon the first occasion, be officially notified by the President that he has violated the rule, and if he behave in an unruly or indecorous manner, the President shall direct the messenger to eject him; and if he repeat the offense he shall be tried in the manner prescribed by law and impeached." The offense here has been repeated so often that we have justly laid ourselves open to the charge of cowardice in failing to notice it and enforcing the rule I have read. The Chair—now that the matter has been brought to his attention—officially gives notice to the member that he will be compelled to observe order, or the Messenger will be directed to eject him.

Dr. Kamerly—This is the most shameful exhibition I have seen in my life.

This was supposed to be the last of the difficulty, but no sooner had Mr. McCutcheon attempted to proceed with his remarks than Mr. Gillingham again addressed the President excitedly, and said:—

"Mr. President, I am again called a ——, and the threat is made that I will have my ears cut off! This has ceased to be endurable."

Dr. Kamerly—Who is talking to you?

Mr Gillingham—Some are behind me who would not dare to utter the same language to my face.

Mr. Spering—The Chair can no longer allow this to pass unnoticed.

Mr. Fox—If the Chair desires support I will make a motion that the rule be enforced and Dr. Kamerly ejected.

Mr. Spering—There is no necessity for such a motion now. I call upon the Messenger to eject the member from the Chamber.

Dr. Kamerly—I ask to say one word.

Mr. Spering—The Messenger will put Mr. Kamerly out of the Chamber.

The messenger advanced towards the Doctor, but that gentleman relieved the officer from the necessity of complying literally with the President's order, as he walked out quietly, and thus ended his participation in the business of the day.

Later in the afternoon, Dr. Kamerly returned to the Chamber, but took no active part in the legislation.

A Till-Tapper Nicely Caught.—A young fellow named Gaffer, alias Couper, yesterday afternoon entered the store of Mr. Patten, baker, at Eleventh and Locust streets, and attempted to tap the till. But as a precaution against any such operations, Mr. Patten had connected with this same drawer an alarm, so that when Gaffer touched it a racket and ringing ensued which startled the whole house. Mrs. Patten, who was sitting in a back room, ran out, caught the felonious party, and held him tight until Officer Moullie came up and took him in charge.

Now Mr. Patten had been sleeping on a lounge in the same room, but was awakened by the racket of the alarm and the screams for help from his wife, but, to his dismay, found that his limbs had also gone into that somnolent condition which entirely forbade their use. Mr. Patten asserts that if a murder in the first degree had been committed, a savage fight or a conflagration ensued, he would have been unable to exert himself one whit. Gaffer being taken to the cells of the Fifth Station House, was committed for a further hearing. But since he damaged two cells, by kicking, hammering, etc., an additional $300 was added to his bail.

Larceny of $130.—William Stocker, a black boy aged eleven years, residing at No. 813 Orchard street, yesterday afternoon saw a carter take off his vest, lay it on his cart at the corner of Fourth and Brown streets, place his well-filled pocket-book in it, and then proceed to unload his wares. While the man was engaged in doing this, the boy pretended to be engaged in admiring the horse, but in reality had picked the pocket-book of $130, and was trying to make off in such a manner as not to attract attention. This he successfully did. The boy proceeded to No. 619 Middle alley, where he informed Lewis Craig, aged thirty-two, and also black, of what he had done. This at once aroused Craig's avarice, and he desired to count the money over. In doing so, by some cunning conjuration he appropriated to his individual use $40, and convinced the boy he had lost it. The police were fast upon the track of the thieves, and they were soon taken into custody. Alderman Toland held the boy to await a further hearing in default of $800 bail, and committed the man.

Burglars Caught.—This morning Officers Groove and Hartly, of the Twelfth District, looking to the interests of the inhabitants on their beats, discovered the back gate of No. 1305 Girard avenue open. Going into the yard and up the walk, the kitchen door was standing open, and bearing all the indications of having been forced. Passing up stairs they ran against two burglars, John Williams and James Brown, who, hearing the footsteps of the officers, were trying to escape. Williams hails from Harrisburg, while Brown says his residence is New York. Alderman Fitch committed them to answer at Court.

A large bunch of keys, of every variety, were found in the house, where they were dropped by the burglarious party.

Mr. Mehan, the owner of the dwelling, had taken up his residence at a boarding house, and his family being in the country, this opportunity was too good to be lost, but for Williams and Brown it proved an exceedingly unprofitable one all around.

Petty Larcenies.—Samuel Crane was arrested in the Twenty-seventh Ward for stealing sundry horse-blankets. Alderman Maule committed him.

George Willis has been the attendant on a bar in a rum shop on Second street. He lately filched the contents of the money-drawer. Alderman Butler held him in $500 bail to answer.

An Imposing Masonic Ceremony.—A very interesting and imposing ceremony took place at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, on Thursday afternoon, when a new Masonic organization, entitled Vaux Lodge, No. 393, was constituted. Deputy Grand Master Richard Vaux officiated, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania. The officers of the new Lodge are as follows:—Worshipful Master, James D. Campbell; Senior Warden, John Howland; Junior Warden, Lewis McAllister. A feature of the ceremony consisted in the excellent character of the music under Dr. William P. Cunnington. A fine orchestra was present, who performed admirably, and the responses, which were composed by Dr. Cunnington, were peculiarly appropriate and remarkably well rendered by a carefully selected quartette. A bass solo, sung by Mr. John J. Heisler, was greatly admired. After the ceremonies the company present sat down to a splendid collation. Vaux Lodge enters on its career of future usefulness under the most favorable auspices, and it numbers among its members many well-known and influential citizens.

Distressing Suicide.—Charles Burns, aged 55 years, residing at No. 2011 Alter street, committed suicide by hanging himself to a bedpost. From the little which could be gleaned from the distracted wife, we learn that Burns had of late been gloomy and morose; they both retired to rest last evening at their usual hour, and Mrs. Burns knew nothing of the dreadful occurrence until her little girl coming into the room, and seeing the body of her father hanging by the neck to the old-fashioned bedpost, screamed and awakened her mother. A strap, which Burns had usually wore about his waist in lieu of suspenders, served as a means of committing the deed. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Another Suicidal Act—A Melancholy Man Blows His Brains Out.—Yesterday morning a man named John Holdsworth, aged 45, and residing at the corner of Sellers and Leiper streets, Frankford, ended his life by blowing his head to pieces, through the instrumentality of a loaded pistol. Before committing the deed he penned the following:—"Farewell, dear wife and children. I hope the Lord will provide for you. I am sorry to leave you, but I cannot live longer. Farewell! Farewell! God bless you."

Holdsworth was a music teacher of some note, and for thirteen years had resided in this city. The incentive to this act was a brooding melancholy spirit, which his present circumstances in life had engendered. Having been brought up in affluence in England, his progress to the other extreme had depressed him.

The Polytechnic.—The following was inadvertently omitted in our account of the commencement of the Polytechnic Institute last evening, which will be found on the third page:—

The degree of Master of Civil Engineering was conferred on the following graduates of three or more years' standing:—

Joseph Wood, Haddonfield, N. J., Assistant Engineer Connecting Railway, West Philadelphia.

James Madison Cramer, Phœnixville, Pa., Assistant Engineer Philadelphia Water Works.

J. Lukens, Assistant Superintendent Schuylkill Iron Works.

The degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering was conferred on Edward J. B. Howell, Germantown, Pa.

An Assault with Evil Intent.—Patrick Tiernan, aged 60 years, residing at Swanson and South streets, has a delicate wife, whom he beats most mercilessly. Yesterday he re-enacted this common scene, using a club, and striking his wife violently about the head. Alderman Tittermary committed him, in default of bail, to answer.

For the Seaside.—The Camden and Atlantic Railroad will run an express train for Atlantic City, to-morrow afternoon, leaving at 2 o'clock. This will offer an excellent chance to get out of the heated city and take an invigorating sea-bath.

For Cape May To-Morrow.—The fine new steamer Samuel M. Felton makes her first trip to-morrow (Saturday), leaving Chesnut street wharf at 9 A. M.

Aid for the Sansom Street Sufferers.—Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer of the "Home Missionary Society," acknowledges the receipt of $2 from M. A. Day.

Abundant Capital, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market St., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

An Old Friend.—For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel—in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade, and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

has been tried, and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a reliable friend.

"With Four Metallic Qualifications a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

But for a tonic appetizer, and as a gentle stimulant, there is reliable virtue in Plantation Bitters. No article has ever been so popular or done half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the druggists and grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

Mrs. Henry Wood's New Book.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, the American publishers of Mrs. Wood's works, have in press, and will publish in a few days, an entirely new novel from her pen, entitled "Orville College," which is said to be equal in interest and denouement to "East Lynne."

Grover & Baker's
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
Sewing Machines,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

A Cure for Rheumatism Worth Seeing.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

Washington, June 28.—The trial of John H. Surratt continues to be the topic of conversation, and the Court now continues to be the centre of interest here, and the applications for admission are increasing daily. Fearful of not getting an eligible position, crowds of ladies and gentlemen hang about the Court House long before the hour of opening. As usual, this morning the room was crowded, and the day being sultry, the air was most oppressive. Among the spectators to-day were several members of Congress and many of our most prominent citizens.

The business of the Court commenced at 10·15.

Lewis J. Weichman was recalled for the continuance of his examination in chief by Mr. Pierrepont.

The witness resumed, and testified as follows:—

Mrs. Surratt's manner, all the way down, on April 14, to Surrattsville, was lively and cheerful; we arrived at Surrattsville, and I removed the package from the buggy and gave it to Mrs. Surratt, and she went into Mr. Lloyd's parlor; in a short time she called me and desired me to write a letter for her to Mr. Nothey; she told me to write that unless Mr. Nothey came forward and paid the bill at once, she would bring a suit against him; I wrote the letter in the house on that day, April 14, 1865; she desired me also to compute for her the interest on $479 for thirteen years, and sealed the letter, and put it in an envelope, and she gave it to Mr. Quinn to be delivered; I then went out and drove up and down the road, and at 6·30, as Mrs. Surratt got in the buggy to go to the city, I saw Mr. Lloyd, and he recognized me, and noticed that the front buggy spring was broken; he called Mrs. Surratt's attention to it, and she told him to get a string and fix it, and he did so.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 28.—Cotton quiet at 26@26½c. Flour easier; 6000 barrels sold: State, $7·50@11·25; Ohio, $10·55 @12·90; Western, $7·50@12·90; Southern Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and declining; 4000 bushels California sold at $3·02½@3·05. Corn dull and 1@2c. lower; 27,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·07@1·08. Oats dull and nominal. Beef quiet. Pork unchanged. Lard unchanged. Whisky active; 1100 barrels sold in bond at $2·35@2·40. Naval Stores quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore, June 28.—Cotton dull and nominal at 25c. Coffee dull, and favors buyers. Flour less active, and 25c. lower. Wheat—Red, $2·35; new crop Virginia white, ordinary lots, $2·50. Corn 6@7c. lower. Whisky dull and nominal. Bacon and Bulk Meats in demand.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—John Muldoon was charged with entering a store with intent to steal. It was alleged that the defendant, a little boy, entered a store, and seeing no one inside walked to the cash drawer, and attempted to take out the money. He was detected by a young lady, and when accused of stealing he merely said, "If he were let off he would never do so again." But there was nothing but hearsay evidence against the boy, and therefore the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. Henry T. Terry for defendant.

Michael Shoebut was charged with the larceny of a bagatelle table and set of balls, belonging to Jacob Frenk. It was alleged that on the 1st of June the defendant, with several men, went to the prosecutor's place, No. 440 Serjeant street, and asked for the bagatelle table. It was shown to them, and they removed it and a set of balls into the street. But the prosecutor held his establishment of the defendant under an agreement as his employe for six months, at the end of which time, upon the payment of $250 to the defendant, the place should become his property. But at the time this offense was alleged to have been committed, the six months had passed and the money had not been paid; and the defendant, in removing these things, merely took property that belonged to himself. Verdict, not guilty.

Patrick Mahon pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to County Prison for six months.

The Commonwealth vs. Matthew J. Miller, charged with keeping a gambling house. The bill in this case was found more than two years ago, and has gone over until this time without trial. This morning Mr. Cassidy, for the defense, came into Court, and filed a plea in abatement, setting forth that the defendant had been improperly indicted as Matthew J. Miller, as his name, by which he has always been known, is J. Madison Miller. To this the Commonwealth made replication, stating that the defendant's name was and is Matthew J. Miller, and they expected to prove it. Then issue was joined, and Mr. Cassidy insisted upon an immediate trial upon this issue, to determine the defendant's right name, in order to know that the proper person is charged with the offense. To an immediate trial the Commonwealth objected, and at the close of our report the matter was being argued before the Court.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury made their final presentment to the Court to-day. As has been the case in the presentments made of late by our Grand Juries, the overflowing condition of our prisons is largely commented upon, and the necessity of erecting a House of Correction for juvenile offenders strongly recommended. The Judge said that the Court entirely concurred with the Grand Jury in their sentiments upon these matters. Thanking the gentlemen for their prompt attention to their business, the Court discharged them from further attendance.

Hot! but not Dry.—The weather presents this anomaly, but other anomalies also exist; for instance, the Ready-made Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, is of the highest quality, but, at the same time, of the lowest price.

Chromos, Engravings, and Berlin Prints at Reimer & Co.'s, manufacturers of Looking Glass and Picture Frames, No. 624 Arch street. Also, fine Album Cards in Wood and Sea Mosses and Flowers.

Depot for the Sale of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. Lash & Co.

Water-Coolers for the Million.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

GALVANIZED HARDWARE WILL NOT Rust.—We have Bolts, Turn Buckles, Clothes Line, Awning and Hitching Hooks, Screws, Chains, Wire, etc., thus protected.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ADVICE TO ABSENTEES.—HAVE YOUR outside doors and shutters fastened with extra bolts and locks before leaving the city. And of these you will find an assortment at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THREE MINUTES ICE CREAM FREEZers" do very well for philosophical toys, but necessarily produce icy, course-grained frozen cream. Packer's Freezers, though not intended to freeze so soon, will make the contents smooth and even, and from one quart of cream produce nearly two quarts of ice cream. They are sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18§p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5o§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

FOURTH EDITION

Arrival of the Union.

New York, June 28.—The steamship Union, from Bremen, has arrived here.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Satanta on the War-Path.

Fort Sedgwick, June 20.—The Kiowas are on the war-path under the bombastic Satanta, and have struck General Andrew Jackson Smith "a hard lick"—so he telegraphs to Sherman.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri.—St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1867.—To accomplish, as far as possible, a concert of action and uniformity of practice throughout this Military Division, embracing the great plains from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, with their tribes of nomadic Indians, the following general rules are adopted:—

I. By the laws of Congress the management of Indian affairs is committed to the Interior Department, and by it delegated to a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to General Superintendents, Special Commissioners, and Agents, to reside among the separate tribes or nations. And when the Indians actually reside on a reservation, or restrict themselves to territory guaranteed to them by treaty, the military are commanded and the civil authorities notified that those treaty rights are the supreme law of the land, and must be respected; but when the Indians leave their reservations, and go beyond the country committed to them, and there commit a crime, they fall under military control, or subject themselves to arrest and punishment by the civil power.

II. For military convenience the Division has been divided into three military departments—that of Dakota, to the north, commanded by General Terry; that of the Platte, in the middle, commanded by Gen. Augur; and that of the Missouri, to the south, commanded by General Hancock. Each of these departments coincide, as near as may be, with the State and Territorial lines, and each Commanding General has a part of the Regular Army, as large as can be spared from other quarters, and has a general supervision of the military police of his department, and has also other special duties which cannot be made public.

III. All this extent of country is embraced in some State or Territory, with civil officers acting under their own special codes; and, as a great diversity of opinion and practice exists as to how far the civil authority can apply, especially in cases such as have recently prevailed, where Indians in small bands have infested the travelled roads and exposed settlements, it is hereby made known that if each State and Territory will organize a battalion of mounted men, ready to be called into the service of the United States, it will be called for by the Department Commander, and used in connection with the regular troops, if an emergency should arise, in his judgment, to make it necessary. In that event, the regiment, or a part thereof, will be mustered in, according to the laws of Congress now existing—each man to provide his own horse, for which the allowance of forty cents a day will be stipulated, and the same pay, clothing, food, and allowances as are now or may be hereafter provided by law. But it must be clearly understood that it will require an appropriation by Congress to make the actual payment of everything, except rations, forage, and supplies needed by such volunteers, during the time they are in the service of the United States; but that Congress will so appropriate there is little doubt, provided the necessity for the call be manifest, as evidenced by the judgment of the Department Commander, ratified by myself and the General-in-Chief. Whenever such a battalion is organized, the Governor of the State or Territory should notify the Department Commander of the fact, with such report of numbers, location of companies, etc. etc., as will enable him to judge of their availability.

IV. The civil authorities of said States and Territories should, by their sheriffs of counties and by their deputies, have small posses armed and prepared, at all times, to pursue and hunt down the small horse-thieving bands of Indians who, by dispersing, avoid the military forces. When they have made captures clearly within the county, or within their official jurisdiction, the thieves should be confined in the county jail, and proceeded against according to law; but if traced to any Indian reservation, the case should be reported to the United States Marshal by whom the property stolen should be demanded through the Resident Agent, and a demand made for the surrender of the thief or thieves. Should there be any doubts, the captured Indians should, if possible, be delivered to the commanding officers of some military post, who will receipt for them, and hold them subject to the supreme authority of the Government. Sheriff's parties, in pursuit of Indians who have committed thefts, will be justified in using their arms, unless they promptly surrender on demand.

V. When horses, mules, or stock of any kind are stolen by Indians, and can be traced to a reservation, a demand should be made at once of the Agent, and if the tribe be entitled to annuities, it is understood that such annuities are chargeable with the value of the stolen property; but if the theft is committed, as is usual, by the small bands of warlike tribes, who have come from a great distance and do not belong to any reservation, it is almost impossible to recover the value. The United States is not liable for such theft any more than for a highway robbery committed in one of the more settled States.

The Governors of States and Territories interested in the foregoing are requested to communicate freely with department commanders on all these subjects—and by way of appeal, only, to me or to higher authority.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 28

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1600 5-20s '65.Jy.rg...c.	107⅛	100 sh Read R		54⅛
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 ser.ac.int	101¾	100	do.......2d.	54⅛
$500 City 6s, N..opg	99⅞	200	do.......b60.	54⅛
$1000 C & Am mt '89	93⅛	200	do.......s30.	54·44
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s..c.	92¾	100	do.......b3.	54⅛
$1000 Leh N 6s..ac.int.	97	100 sh Penna R		52⅛
9 sh Cata Pf	25	100	do.......s60.	52⅞
100 sh Sch Nav Pf	30	12 sh Cam & Am		132

SECOND BOARD.

$39600 Pa 6s, 3 ser.ac.int	102¼	100 sh Read	s30.	54⅛
$100 City 6s, New	99⅞	500	do.......s40.	54⅛
$10000 C & A 6s,'89	93⅛	100	do.......b60.	54⅛
$3000 do..'75	88⅛	100	do.......s60.	54·56
100 sh Big Mount..b5.	3⅛	6 sh Leh N stk		47⅛
100 do.......b5.	3⅛	6	do.	47⅛
30 sh Cam & Am sc...	74⅛	32 sh First N B		138

THE GREAT MARK DOWN.—

Linen Collars $2·50 per doz.	Reduced from $3·50.
Shakspeare do. $3·00 per doz.	Reduced from $4·00.
Vandyke do. $3·50 per doz.	Reduced from $4·50.
Linen Drawers $1·75.	Reduced from $3·00.

McIntire & Bro., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ The Order of the Day.
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
☞ *The Order of the Day.*
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
☞ *Men and Boy's Clothing.*
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Prices Undeniably Lowest. ☜
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Largest Clothing House of Phila.,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.
Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—TEBBIT.—On the 27th instant, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss JULIA F. C. TEBBIT, both of this city.

KURLBAUM—SLOAN.—On Thursday evening, the 27th instant, by Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., CHARLES A. KURLBAUM to Miss LIZZIE L. SLOAN, all of this city.

DIED.

BASTIAN.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM HOWARD BASTIAN, son of George and Catharine Bastian, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Thirteenth street, below Passyunk road, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

CONANT.—On the 26th instant, NAHAM CONANT, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F.; Palestine Encampment, No. 51, I. O. of O. F.; and the Coopers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 Letitia street, on Sunday afternoon, June 30, at 2 o'clock.

CONNER.—On the 26th instant, JOHN T., son of the late Thomas Conner, and grandson of Patrick Mead, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 13 N. Second street, above Market, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

DONALDSON.—On the 27th instant, WILLIAM DONALDSON, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1734 Sansom street, on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

FOX.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. MARY FOX, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard T. Calvert, No. 2?6 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HALLOWELL.—On the morning of the 26th instant, MARY HALLOWELL, widow of Israel Hallowell, in the 87th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac Mather, near Chelten Hill Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, on Seventh-day, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock.

McCAY.—On the morning of the 27th instant, Mrs. MARY McCAY, widow of the late Robert McCay, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Sneath's Corner, Delaware county, on Monday afternoon, July 1, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Upland Baptist Church Ground.

FIFTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Third Edition.

Washington, June 28.—I do not remember seeing Mr. Offut that day; I left Surrattville to return home at 6·30; on the way home Mrs. Surratt said she was anxious to be home at 9 o'clock, that she was to meet a gentleman there; I asked if it was Booth, and she made no reply; I said something about Booth not acting, and she replied Booth is done acting, and is going to New York very soon, never to return, and she asked me if I did not know that Booth was crazy on one subject; I said I did not, and she did not state the subject to me; on returning I saw the pickets returning to Washington; about two miles from Washington is a high hill, the city was illuminated, and I made some remarks about the return of peace, and she replied, "I am afraid all this rejoicing will be turned to mourning, and all this gladness to sorrow;" I turned to her, and asked what she meant; and she said, "After sunshine there is always a storm;" she said also—"the people are becoming too licentious, and God will punish them;" just as we came to Pennsylvania avenue, at the Capitol, we saw a torchlight procession, and the horse shied at the light, and we turned up Second street, and arrived home at 9 o'clock or a few moments before, and I held Mrs. Surratt out, and returned the buggy to Howard's stables, and returned home; I then went down and took supper, and Mrs. Surratt showed me a letter from her son; while I was eating supper I heard some one ascend the stairs outside very rapidly, and Mrs. Surratt answered the door, and the steps went to the parlor; they sounded like a man's steps; about five minutes afterwards I heard the same steps go down the stairs; Mrs. Surratt did not come down stairs, and after supper I and the others went to the parlor, and Mrs. Surratt, after a while, asked me which way the torchlight procession was going; I replied that I thought they were going to serenade the President, and she said she would like to know, as she was interested in it; as I recall her manner now, she appeared nervous, and I asked her what was the matter; she said she did not feel well; she had beads in her hands, and was walking up and down, and she once asked me to pray for her intentions; I asked her what her intentions were, and said I never prayed for any one's intentions unless I knew what they did; Annie Surratt and the others were laughing, and Mrs. Surratt said, "Oh, you are making too much noise!" and, in a playful manner, drove us from the room; Miss Surratt, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Jenkins and I left the room together, and left Mrs. Surratt alone in the parlor; I went to my room at a few minutes to 10; Miss Surratt and Miss Jenkins occupied a room above me, and I bade them good night at my door; Miss Fitzpatrick occupied Mrs. Surratt's room; I was unwell that night, and I was out in the yard during the night, and about 2 o'clock I got back to bed, and was just falling asleep when the bell rang violently; I went down stairs, rapped on the door inside, and asked what was wanted, and was told that Government officers were there, who wanted to find John H. Surratt and John Wilkes Booth; I told them neither of them were there; they demanded admittance anyhow, and I went and informed Mrs. Surratt, who said, "Let them in, for God's sake;" I expected the house would be searched, and I let them in; there were half-a-dozen, and among them I remember Clarvoe and McDevitt, of this city, the house was then searched, and they searched my room, and I asked them for God's sake to tell me what had happened, and why this search was made; one of them turned and asked if I did not know what had happened that night; I replied I did not; the officer appeared to be astonished that I did not know what had transpired, and Mr. Clarvoe said, "I will tell you," and he pulled out a piece of cravat with blood on it, and said, "Do you see that blood: it is the President's blood; Wilkes Booth has murdered Abraham Lincoln, and John H. Surratt has assassinated the Secretary of State;" I then went down stairs with Clarvoe, and McDevitt and Mrs. Surratt came out of her room and I said, "What do you think, President Lincoln has been assassinated, and Booth did it;" she raised her hands and said, "My God, you don't tell me so!" at this time Miss Surratt, Miss Jenkins, and Miss Fitzpatrick were not in the parlor; but they afterwards appeared; after talking some time Annie Surratt wept and said, "Oh! Ma, all this will bring suspicion on our house;" we were speaking of Booth having been there an hour before the murder; Mrs. Surratt said, "Annie, come what will, I think Booth was only an instrument in the hands of Providence to punish this proud and licentious people;" I did not see the man whose footsteps I had heard in the evening; I was in the dining-room, and the windows were closed; I retired to my room, and did not see Mrs. Surratt again until the morning of the 15th, at breakfast; I told Mrs. Surratt I had suspected something, and that I was going to the Government, and would state the names of all I had seen in Booth's company, and bring the guilty parties to justice.

Q. Did you go to the Government and give information? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Bradley objected, and noted an exception

The witness resumed—Mr. Hollahan was in the house, and he went with me and told all he knew, and we went to Maryland; those who went were Mr. McDevitt, Mr. Clarvoe, Mr. Bigley, Mr. Hollahan, myself, and others; we went first to Harold's house and asked Mrs. Harold where her son was? Her house is at the Navy Yard; before that we went to the stable and I met a man named Fletcher, and I asked him to give a description of the party who hired a horse from him; from the Harold house, we went down into Maryland, into Piscataway, and returned in the evening, and searched the Pennsylvania House for Atzerott; Hollahan, Clarvoe, McDevitt, and myself went to Baltimore to search for Atzerott on Friday, April 16, and stayed there until Monday morning and returned here, arriving at 6 o'clock A. M.; at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon we decided to go to Canada in pursuit of John Surratt; at 3 o'clock Bigley, McDevitt, Hollohan, Clarvoe, Kneece, and myself left for Canada; we reached Philadelphia at 11 o'clock that night; Clarvoe left us at Philadelphia and there arrested a man named Celestino, and returned to Washington; the rest of us reached New York on the morning of April 19th; we got breakfast at a hotel, and at 6 A. M. took the cars on the Hudson River road for Canada; we reached Burlington, Vt., on the evening of April 19th; we registered false names at the American Hotel in Burlington, and left on the morning of the 20th; my false name was Thompson; Bigley assumed the name of Porter; I don't remember McDevitt's or Hollahan's assumed names.

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RITUALISM.

BY REV. MORGAN DIX, OF TRINITY CHURCH, N. Y.

The editor of a magazine published in a busy little town to the eastward of us, in giving his monthly *resume* of religious intelligence, says:—"Ritualism is at present the nightmare of the Church, both sides of the water." The term of description was happily chosen; it may not be flattering, but it is forcible and vivid. A year ago, this word "Ritualism" was seldom spoken; now it is on every one's lips. The thing has leaped into prominence, and, like a nightmare, it sits upon the chests of layman and cleric, oppressive, and impeding respiration. It resembles the nocturnal tormentor, also, by the vagueness of the terrors which it inspires, and by the indication of a want of good digestion in the victims of its attack.

What is Ritualism? It would be hard to say. A distinction must be drawn between the proper meaning of the word and that which it bears at this particular time. It was really a very useful word, and a very harmless one. But of late it has lost respectability, and has become a slang expression. It means anything and everything; it is used for party purposes; it is a stigma fixed by agitators on whatever displeases their taste or shocks their prejudices. And hence, when we are asked what Ritualism is, or what things are ritualistic, or who are ritualists, we are at a loss how to reply—a previous question must be asked about the position of the inquirer in the theological field. The unlucky word is bandied about, till it must have lost all perception of its own identity. Hence, we respectfully decline the attempt to say what the word "Ritualism" means, as now merged and lost in the category of cant and slang; but, going back a twelvemonth or so, and getting away from the clamor of press and pulpit, we will try, dispassionately, to arrange our thoughts upon the subject suggested by this much-abused term.

Ritualism is the science of rites and ceremonies in the Church. Perhaps the term might be more widely applied; it might be used, and is used, of things beyond the precincts of religion. Nothing is more thoroughly ritualistic than the military service. Read the United States Army Regulations, and especially Article XXXII, on "Forms of Parade," in proof of this assertion. Or go to any member of the Masonic Order, and you have found a ritualist. Still, for ordinary purposes, we restrict the word to religion, and say that ritualism is the science of sacred rites and ordinances. The Church has her doctrine, her government, and her ceremonies; a creed, a ministry, and rites; these last form the subject-matter of the science of ritual. Where there are no rites, ordinances, or ceremonies, there can be no science thereof; but, be the religion what it may, if it have any rites, or even so much as one, it is so far forth, and, in that respect, ritualistic.

Now, since rites of some kind or other are found in all religions, and since religion of some kind or other is found wherever human beings exist, and since there are many religions in the world, it might be supposed that the term, even when used in an unobjectionable and proper way, must still remain too vague a one for practical discussion. This would be the case if the religions of the world were the invention of men or the developments of human aspirations. If that were true, the subject of Ritualism might be dismissed, or left to antiquarians and students of æsthetics, as possessing only a transient interest, and holding in it no fire or light of heavenly inspiration. But since, in our estimate of religion, we differ from the Rationalistic school, we shall proceed upon our own line, presenting considerations which show that Ritualism is not a science without principles, nor one at the very name of which we ought to grow uneasy.

There is, in human nature, a necessity to worship. The impulse, however it came there, is one that cannot be, and never has been, successfully resisted. You cannot keep men from worshipping; albeit they may worship they know not what, still they must and will worship.

Equally certain is it that in worshipping they are under a necessity of using forms and rites of some kind or other. It is of the order and constitution of our nature that this should be so. Man is a compound being; the body and soul are knit together as one. An abstract spiritual worship cannot be rendered by us in our present state; it would not be the worship of man, for man is not an abstract spiritual intelligence. External forms are indispensable in our worship while we are in the body. The true worshipper will worship "in spirit and in truth;" he will also express that worship in word, in act, in posture; he will offer his substance and his goods. The body and the spirit must consent together before the man, who is body, soul, and spirit in one, can be truly said to worship.

But God has not left men to find out religions for themselves. He has given them a revelation. In other words, he has taught them what to worship, and whom to worship, in showing them Himself.

And as He has revealed to them the object of worship, so has He laid down certain principles respecting the manner of that worship which they are to render unto Him. Some broad, bold outlines of ritual and ceremonial, as forming a part of the ancient revelation, are discernible at the very beginning of human history; though dim, they are visible. The rite of sacrifice is mentioned in the earliest extant records; it was ins[illegible] from the first, and, as we reasonably infer, [illegible] Divine appointment. The preference [illegible] made by Abel to that of Cain is expl[illegible] the hypothesis that the manner and sub[illegible] of their sacrifices had been prescribed beforehand, and that one of the brothers [illegible] he was bidden, but the other as he had done [illegible]. In later days, after his deliverance from [illegible] waters of the flood, Noah builded an altar to [illegible] Lord. And in the times of Abraham, there passes across the scene that august but mys[illegible] figure of Melchisedek, "Priest of the Most High God, possessor of heaven and earth," having an oblation in his hands of bread and wine, and "blessing him that had the promises."

[illegible], from the first, there are discovered broad outli[illegible] of a primeval Ritualism, established by the Almighty, and forming a part of the religio[illegible] of the patriarchal era. After that, we come to the election of the Jewish nation, and to the order and ministrations of the Levitical Priesthood. There we see a Ritual, florid, massive, and majestic, elaborated to its minutest particulars, and symbolical of Divine and saving truth, [illegible] to God's chosen people, and imposed on them and their children by the direct and stringent command of the Most High. Thus it appears [illegible] faith may be placed in the records of the ag[illegible] preceding the advent of Christ, that God [illegible] author of Ritual; He made man; He pl[illegible] within him the instinct to worship; He so constituted him as that, in worshipping, he must employ forms and rites; He revealed to him the object of worship, and established the general principles of Divine service; and, at le[illegible], H[illegible] set up in this world a most elaborate and magnificent system of ordinances, whereby, as through the teachings of a schoolmaster, m[illegible] should be brought to the knowledge of Himself.

essly corrupt. The result was, that where conservative counsels prevailed, ritual was not abolished, but simplified; so that there remained a general correspondence, in this respect, with the past, and even with what was then in use throughout the world; while, on the other hand, where radical views were carried out, almost all traces of the traditional uses of Christendom disappeared, and a mode of worship was adopted which had never before been seen in any place where men were free to do what they thought right, and to follow the instincts of their nature under the guidance of the Holy Ghost.

But it is peculiar to radicals, whether political or religious, never to be satisfied except when in agitation; their habit is uneasiness, and, as if by a kind of necessity, they must be always knagging at quiet folk and endeavoring to force their principles and maxims upon their peaceable neighbors. The present excitement about Ritualism is due to the efforts of that indefatigable band, who, not content with refusing to follow the general traditions of Christendom, do their best to

At this point in our reflections, two strange opinions must be noticed. The first is this: that when He came, whom the ancient system foretold and symbolized, everything in that system was abrogated and annulled; so that, immediately, a religion of great outward stateliness and splendor was succeeded by one with no beauty, form, or comeliness at law. And the second opinion is, that this new religion, after continuing a little while in a garb of absolute plainness, and with scarce so much as a rite or a ceremony of any kind, beyond a mere initiatory ablution, and a weekly meal in common, suddenly wearying of simplicity, entered upon a bad course, and took to copying the rites and services of that Paganism which it had destroyed, until it became, within a very short time, so unlike what its founder intended, that one could hardly conceive that it was the same system.

To say that these opinions are strange, is to speak mildly; they are without foundation in fact, and were born of the spirit of religious controversy. We shall oppose to them propositions which are deemed to be unassailable on historic grounds, however loth men may be to accept them, as contradicting their strongest prepossessions and their most sweetly cherished and most tenderly nurtured theories.

For, looking to the facts of history, it is clear, first, that the leading features of Divine worship passed over from the old system into the new. The bloody sacrifices, together with circumcision, which was a rite of blood, and, in its own way, sacrificial, disappeared forever; but that truth which they implied continued to be presented in visible forms and with ceremonies resembling those of the ancient Dispensation. A great deal of the old kingdom lived on, and was prolonged into and preserved in the new. In their general arrangement, the Christian churches reminded men of the Temple at Jerusalem; a priesthood still remained, and a sacrifice, spiritual and unbloody, yet real and true; the psalms were still chanted, vestments were worn, lights and incense did not cease to be used. Nor can it be said with any truth, that Christianity copied from Paganism. On the contrary, the rites of Paganism were but corrupt imitations of ordinances divinely established in the world. Whatever of truth there was in the religion of Paganism, came, as we think, from the primitive revelation, imperfectly comprehended, and obscured through transmission by irregular means; and as it was with doctrines, so was it with ceremonies: the nations of the world were not inventors so much as bad copyists, the degraded disciples of a noble school. Christianity preserved much of that older system, a knowledge of whose principles was widely spread among the Gentiles; and the allegation that she copied Paganism betrays an inversion of view which prejudice may explain but does not justify. The beauty, majesty, and grandeur of the old Ritual were not meant to perish forever. That Ritual, in its general outlines, was shown to Moses in the Mount. The "places made with hands," and all the acts performed in them, were "figures of the true" and symbols of heavenly verities. And such a system, purged of all bloody and unspiritual features, would still be the most perfect type of eternal things, and therefore best adapted to symbolize them. When the veil is lifted by an apostle and evangelist, and we are permitted to look upward and admire the worship of heaven, the features are the same: we see again the golden altar, the incense, the white-robed ministrants, the crowns, the palms, the chants, the bowings and prostrations. The Christian Dispensation is bounded, on the one side, by the magnificent Ritualism of Israel, and on the other by the analogous and not less glowing Ritualism of heaven. Who would expect to find between these extremes, as the antetype of the former and the precursor of the latter, nothing but baldness and dryness, and a formless, colorless, and chilly blank of abstract spiritualism? Which fits in most harmoniously between such a past and such a future? a system whose ceremonies and ordinances correspond in general with the visible beauty on either hand, or one which has no ritual worthy of the name, no temples, no altars, no vestments, no lights, nor color, nor concourse of sweet sounds, nor aught to charm the sense or kindle the imagination?

Such are our general principles: let them be recapitulated.

Ritualism is the science of rites and ordinances in religion.

Man must worship; he must worship through forms and by their help. The forms of any religion constitute its ritual.

God is the Author of religion; He taught us whom to worship and how to worship.

The earliest records show that formal worship was offered by men under the direction of Almighty God.

Down to the time when Christ came, there were in the world a creed taught by the Lord, and a mode of worship prescribed by Him. These were preserved by a peculiar people, elected for that purpose, as trustees of the revelation. The partial truths held among the nations were glimmering and broken lights of that great central flame; and their rites, so far as there was any fitness in them, were imitations of what God had enjoined from the beginning.

With the incarnation and advent of the Son of God, there came a clearer light and a new dispensation; but the truths were the same, and the broad traditions of ritual remained unchanged. What had ceased to be useful was abrogated: what is of perpetual value remained.

And beyond, this world, where the heavenly glory shines, the same general outlines of doctrine and worship have been disclosed to us, perpetuated in the acclamations, the songs, and the ceremonial performance which never cease around the throne of God and of the Lamb.

Having stated the principles of Ritualism, a few remarks must be added upon the history of the question within the Christian era.

For fifteen hundred years there was no ritualistic controversy deserving the name. In general features Divine worship was the same throughout the world. But errors and abuses crept into the Church, and these became symbolized in novel rites and practices, by which ritual became, in some respects, defiled and corrupted. And these accretions grew until they obscured the majestic simplicity and beauty of the ordinances of the new dispensation, and became so mixed up with them as to make it difficult to discern between the true and the false.

Then came the Reformation, in the sixteenth century.

That movement did not affect the eastern portions of Christendom; in Greece and Russia the old traditions may be traced, although under a load of useless ceremonies, with clearness, back to the commencement of the Christian era; there, where least disturbance has occurred, the transmission of ideas from the former to the latter dispensation is most evident.

But in the West the Reformation took different lines in different places. Like every great movement, it had its conservatives and its radicals.

The policy of the conservatives was to retain all that had in its favor a truly Catholic prescription and an ancient traditional use. But the radicals aimed at destroying the whole existing system and setting up a new one in its place; they made war, therefore, on the Ritual of their day, and were for sweeping it away root and branch, as an integral part of a system to their eyes thoroughly and hopeprevent other people from worshipping in the way which seems to them not only most reverent, but also most in accordance with the intimated will of God. In justification of this remark, let us consider how things have stood since the middle of the sixteenth century, and when and in what manner existing disputes have arisen.

Looking about the world we see, in the eastern part of Christendom, an ancient ritual in use, very ornate, very symbolical, and full of reminiscences of the worship of the old Church of Israel; the mitre, the iconostasis, the veil, the lamps, the incense, are direct heirlooms from that venerable past. In the west, the Roman Catholic Christians exhibit in their ritual a system essentially modified by later ideas, and expressing the dogmas which by degrees have accumulated around their ancient and once pure creed. The Lutherans, who, in their sacramental position occupy conservative ground, have enough of the externals of worship to express their unity with the great historic body of Christendom; among the ornaments of their altars are the crucifix and the candles, and their clergymen officiate in rich vestments; so that to the ordinary spectator there seems to be but little difference between their use and the Roman. The Calvinistic communities, on the contrary, affect a simplicity never known before their day, as the deliberate choice of religious men, and therefore without historic precedent to justify it. These communities, intensely anti-ritualistic, have never ceased to propagate their views, and have taken advantage of every opportunity to seek or insist on the concurrence of other Christians in what they deemed essential to the purity of religion. The people who have suffered most from their interference are the English. A brief review of the history of the Church of England will show the origin and scope of the controversy which at present distracts it, and to which is to be ascribed that "nightmare" referred to before.

The movement of the Reformation in England was in the most cautiously conservative channel. What they aimed at was, to retain all that was truly Catholic and to reject only what was distinctively Roman. The Ritual was revised on that principle, and the desired result was attained in the services prescribed in what is known historically as the "First Book of Edward VI," a volume presenting probably the most perfect specimen of a Reformed Catholic Liturgy that has ever appeared. If that book could have remained intact, a great deal of quarrelling would have been saved, and the Church of England would have been spared many of her sorest losses and afflictions.

But the Calvinists, those earnest and dauntless propagandists of ecclesiastical and liturgical radicalism, found in England a field for the exercise of their vocation; and, crossing the channel, they set their neighbors in a ferment, declaring that the Reformation had not gone far enough, and calling for a revision of the Liturgy as already revised. Nor were their efforts thrown away; for within two or three years there was put forth a "Second Book," displacing the former, and very inferior to it in every particular, if universal custom is taken as the standard of comparison. During the brief reign of Queen Mary, the course of the radical development was stopped; and upon the accession of Elizabeth it became evident that a conservative reaction had taken place. At this critical moment a compromise was tacitly agreed to. The "Second Book of Edward VI" was taken as the basis of a new "Book of Common Prayer," while the ornaments of the churches and clergy, including altar crosses, candles, the vestments known as the alb, tunicle, chasuble, and cope, and the pastoral staff, with other less important objects, were ordered to remain in use. By degrees, however, those ornaments have been generally laid aside. Within the last few years their use, always lawful, has been revived, and is extending. The so-called "Ritualists" claim the right to obey their own laws, and to employ what the "English Prayer-Book" not only allows but enjoins. The anti-ritualists, however, denounce such a proceeding as innovating and revolutionary, maintain that a thing in becoming obsolete becomes practically illegal, and institute actions against their brethren to debar them from complying with the rubrics which they have sworn to follow. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the Ritualists grow daily stronger, since they have on their side not only the weight of general use and authority throughout Christendom, but also the express sanction of their own branch of the Church. Nor is it strange that the anti-ritualists should strenuously oppose them by every means at hand, since they are the direct inheritors of those views and feelings which formed the inspiration of the radicals of the sixteenth century.

Of the bearing of this subject on the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, there is not space to write in full. There has been no legislation as yet on the question in controversy. Only eighty-two years have elapsed since the first American Bishop was consecrated; those years have been formative, usages and customs have been undergoing continual changes, and men have been feeling their way, under circumstances in which since the time of Constantine no national branch of the Catholic Church has been placed. American churchmen do not, however, regard their condition as chaotic; nor as that of persons having full license to do what they choose in the premises. They profess respect for (*a*) truly Catholic and Apostolic usages; (*b*), Anglo-Catholic law, custom, and practice. These, in the absence of direct legislation, seem to be the safe and reasonable limits of that freedom which they enjoy and value.

Still, the tendency among them is towards an increased attention to beauty and decorum, impressiveness, and æsthetic accessories, in Divine worship. The same tendency is seen in all other religious bodies; the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, build splendid Gothic churches, and decorate them in polychrome; the Unitarians employ the gable and spire cross; even the Methodists erect their stately marble temples and name them after saints. The organ, the chant, the stained glass windows, the flowers profusely used in decoration, no longer belong to any one denomination, but are gladly employed by all. The signs are everywhere about us of a return to common sense, and a revolt from prejudices which have wrought damage to religion. The movements in the Episcopal Church have their counterpart on every side of her; they belong to an age which is growing out of swaddling clothes, and looking with larger and clearer eyes on social and religious problems.

To conclude these observations, which have, of course, been discursive and hurried, we state as follows the practical results of thought and observation:—

First. There must be ritual of some kind where there is religion.

Second. There is the clearest argument from Holy Scripture and ecclesiastical history in favor of a beautiful and impressive ritualism as a powerful agency on men for their good.

Third. Such ritualism must be a teacher; it must symbolize something, and express as forcibly as possible what it symbolizes; a ritualism used without a meaning and representing no truth which the intellect can grasp is but a piece of trifling and a sham.

Fourth. Ritual must teach truth; pure, unadulterated truth; God's truth, which He has revealed to men.

Fifth. People should try to discuss the subject with calmness; they should not look at it in a party light; they had better keep clear of the agitators, whose aim it is to excite vague fears and affright the uninstructed with awful disclosures of conspiracy against the simplicity of their faith and the purity of their worship; and especially should they remember that there is a superstition in defect as well as one in excess.

This last observation suggests an occurrence, with mention of which we will make an end. Some ten years ago, in one of the leading churches of this city, for the first time, it was decided to dress the altar on Easter day with flowers; and on the principle of taking the bull by the horns, or of plunging in headforemost as the best way of getting into deep water, it was also resolved to make the decoration elaborate, striking, and very unmistakably conspicuous.

Accordingly, on the evening before the feast, the Lord's table was so adorned, and in that fair and sightly aspect it met the eyes of the congregation. Everybody looked and wondered, and to their honor be it spoken, everybody said, "How beautiful!" All, except an old lady, who, with another old lady, approached the chancel after service, and gazed upon the flowers with troubled mien. Said the second lady to the first, after a while, "How did you like the services to-day?" Said the first old lady in reply, "Very much; they were delightful; it is all beautiful; I like it all except one thing." "All what is that?" asked the friend. "Why, those flowers!" was the reply. "But why do you dislike the flowers? What can you object to in them?" inquired the second old lady. "I don't like them," was the answer, "because they look so Roman Catholic!" Whereupon her friend, surveying her with an air of surprise, not unmixed with pity, cried, "Oh, my dear, how can you be so *superstitious?*"

There are a great many among our anti-ritualistic brethren to whom, when they inveigh against neighbors and express a pious horror of things which others like, and acts which edify and comfort, we feel inclined to say, as the most suitable comment on their frame of mind, "How can you be so superstitious?"—*From the Galaxy.*

AMUSEMENTS.

KELLEY'S

GIFT CONCERTS.

KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND

North American Gift Concert

Is Now Positively Fixed to Take Place

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY,

SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

A CARD.—The proprietors of the North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at the Wabash avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at Cooper Institute, New York, by the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold, and that a series of Concerts will be given, to be followed in rapid succession.

The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, notwithstanding the sale of tickets has been immense and without a parallel on this continent. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated.

500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS, VALUED AT FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of these cities for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Gift Concert will be conducted honorably, and that all the gifts advertised will be distributed fairly and to the satisfaction of our patrons.

The delay in the completion of this gigantic enterprise has been solely in the interest of the ticket-holders. This is the largest undertaking of the kind ever brought to a successful termination in the United States.

Tickets sold for Concert to take place at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this Concert at Cooper Institute, New York City.

A present given with every concert ticket.

1	Gift in Greenbacks			$30,000
1	do	do		10,000
1	do	do		5,000
1	do	do		4,000
1	do	do		3,000
1	do	do		2,000
20	do	do	$1000 each	20,000
20	do	do	$500 each	10,000
1840	Gifts in Greenbacks, amounting to			10,000
1	Gift Residence in Chicago			5,000
400	Gold Watches, amounting to			50,000
400	Silver Watches, amounting to			21,000
	And the balance, comprising Pianos, Melodeons, and other Gifts, amounting to			324,000
	Making 500,000 Gifts.			

A committee to be chosen by ticket holders at the first Concert will promptly distribute the presents, one to every concert ticket holder, and their report will be published in "Kelley's Weekly," with portrait and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and be sent to all ticket holders at once. The tickets from our numerous agents having been gathered in, persons disappointed in being unable at our principal office to obtain tickets, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway, New York. Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We will send 5 tickets for $4·50; 10 for $9·00; and 20 for $17·50. Send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, and town and State. Money by Draft, Post Office Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

6 26 14t No. 691 BROADWAY, New York.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—

WILLIAM E. SINN & Co. .... Lessees

FRIDAY EVENING, June 28,

GRAND GALA NIGHT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

the Families and Firemen who suffered by the late calamity

AT THE BURNING

OF THE

AMERICAN THEATRE.

The Ladies and Gentlemen named in this establishment have kindly volunteered

THEIR SERVICES.

THE THEATRE AND GAS TENDERED BY THE MANAGEMENT.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA,

Under C. M. REICHART.

The performance will consist of the beautiful Play in four acts, entitled

DEBORAH, THE JEWESS.

CECILE RUSH

will make her first appearance in three years.

OBSERVE THE CAST OF

DEBORAH, THE JEWESS.

Lorenz	Thomas McKeon
Herman	H. A. Langdon
Deborah	Miss Cecile Rush
Maria	Miss L. Cooper
Treasurer	John Stimmel

Doorkeepers, Officers, Ushers, all volunteer their services on this occasion.

Prices of admission as usual.

NOTE.—Ladies and Gents in the above cast are requested to be at Rehearsal on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Also, the Ladies of the regular Ballet. [6 25 4t] WM. E. SINN & CO., Managers.

MRS. JOHN DREW

GIVES THE ENTIRE RECEIPTS OF THE

ARCH STREET THEATRE,

AND MR. G. L. FOX HIS SERVICES, AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE GRATUITOUSLY

FOR A GRAND MATINEE

ON SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 29,

Commencing at 3 o'clock,

To be given to the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

Seats at Box Office. 6 27 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT—Begins at 8.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 28,

FAREWELL BENEFIT,

and Last Night but One of

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

who presents his world-renowned impersonation of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

an effort honored in the critical esteem of the two Hemispheres as

THE VERY PERFECTION OF ART.

Mr. JEFFERSON as .... Rip Van Winkle

Miss Susan Denin as .... Gretchen

SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF MR. JEFFERSON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 28,

the Grand and Glorious Pantomime,

JACK AND GILL,

with all its Tricks and Effects.

G. L. FOX as .... Jackadaw Jackalution

Previous to which, a Comedietta

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,

JACK AND GILL BENEFIT MATINEE.

THE ENTIRE RECEIPTS to be given to the Philadelphia Association for

RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN.

SATURDAY NIGHT—JACK AND GILL.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING

THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE,

now on exhibition,

DAY AND EVENING,

in the Southeast Gallery of the

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

GRAND CONCERT OF RISTORI GLEE ASSOCIATION, in aid of the Families of the Firemen who suffered at the late fire in Walnut street, at CONCERT HALL, July 5, 1867. 6 26 6t

---

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.

"THE FAMILY RESORT"

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock

8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30tf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets

Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,630·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank .... $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer .... 447·14	41,549·40
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18

$2,553,146·13,

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 t12 31]

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 23§ GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.

THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33,

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $162,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866.

$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.

2 22fmw§ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 H. A FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,

5 15wfm24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

8 8fmw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,

SAMUEL DOUGLASS,

JOHN HOOD,

WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,

HENRY W. DUNCAN,

PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,

Captain and Recruiting Officer,

4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 22] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

ICE COMPANIES.

E ! ICE ! ICE ! ICE !

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

E AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

ippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

HOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
OHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
ENR THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

aving now completed our arrangements for a full ly of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts arge or small customers for a pure article, with antee of being supplied promptly for the season ons run daily in all paved limits of the consolid city. West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frank , Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A l is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

o. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:
W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw2m
RTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET.
RRARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
NE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of LEWIS BREMER, deceased.

e Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, adjust the account of GEORGE W. BREMER and ARINE BREMER, Executors of the last will testament of LEWIS BREMER, deceased, and to ort distribution of the balance in the hands of the ountant, will meet the parties interested for the po e of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ South RTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

fmw5t JOSHUA SPERING, Auditor.

THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of LEWIS H. DUNGAN, deceased.

e Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, adjust the first account of BENJAMIN M. GAN, Administrator of LEWIS H. DUN- , deceased, and to report distribution of the ce in the hands of the accountant, will meet arties interested for the purpose of his appoint- , on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock , at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the of Philadelphia.

fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM HARDIN, deceased.

e Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, adjust the account of MARY HARDIN, Administratrix pendente lite to the estate of WILLIAM RDIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the ance in the hands of the accountant, will meet parties interested for the purpose of his appointent on MONDAY, July 1, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in city of Philadelphia.

9wfm5t AMOS J. KELLY, Auditor.

STATE OF ROSANNA SMITH, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the above estate ving been granted to the undersigned, all persons ebted will make payment, and those having claims present them without delay, to

WILLIAM SMITH, JR.,
No. 1121 Hamilton Street.

31 16t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN I. N. WILFONG & R. E. ROGERS was, by mutual onsent, dissolved on the 13th of September, 1866.

I. N. WILFONG.
R. E. ROGERS.

The business will be continued by I. N. WILFONG, o. 217 N. TENTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of

681 Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087 Uniform Infantry Coats.
145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298 Footmen's Trowsers.
927 Horsemen's Trowsers.
603 Horsemen's Great Coats.
1013 Footmen's Great Coats.
139 Wool Blankets.
1084 Rubber Blankets.
1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900 Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682 Pairs Stockings.
1400 Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522 Forage Caps.
123 Hatchets and Handles.
107 Shovels.
524 Knapsacks.
1656 Canteens, etc. etc. etc.

The above articles are all new and in good condition.

There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

Terms of sale—Cash.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

6 20 17t

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
June 19, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property:—

25,234 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots.
58,289 pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot d further information obtained.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten pe nt. down, and balance before goods are taken m the depot, which must be within five days sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Bvt. Maj.-Genl. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

6 20 13t

IRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES.

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

NO. 434 RACE STREET.

6 5§

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.

C. HASSENFORDER,
No. 422 VINE Street.

6 5

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. ity and country trade solicited. All orders by Post mptly attended to.

4 19 fmw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

URES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK M OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:— Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Old Age.—Manhood generally Re- Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and accounted for.—Marriage philoso- ered," etc. containing these lectures will be unable to attend, on receipt of addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 RK."

5 24 mw 3m*

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Are now constructing a Railroad from

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY, in the City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

AT

Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc. to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento Cal., during 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished, at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44 208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the Bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them*.

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

And it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

6 19 wfsm6t 8p

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY!

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

24tf

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

8 2

GOLD COUPONS

DUE JULY 1

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

6 21 20t

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

5 1 wfm34t

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

6 6 1m4p]

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1§

JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.
PHILADELPHIA.

5 29 1m

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc.

PITKIN & CO.,
Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

6 3 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

4 8§

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 3·25 2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

1 1§

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

4 1§

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

30

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Felton, Harrington, Milford, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·50 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Dover and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8 A. M., 3·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·15 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

4 8§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

1 1§

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate points, at 8 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Bridgetown at 7·05 A. M. and 3·20 P. M.
Salem at 6·45 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M.
Vineland, 7·13 A. M. and 3·27 P. M.
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TRAINS FOR CAPE MAY.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3·30 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

5·00 A. M. Morning Mail
12·45 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office, of the Company in Camden.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

6 10 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford, with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

5 11§

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M. 2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—	
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—	
Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic . Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
Agent.

6 24 tf

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
Agent.

6 26 1m

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

6 20 19 1

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

3 12 6m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brand

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

THE INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Comparison—The English System.

The London *Times* has the following interesting article:—

"The rival systems of taxation in Great Britain and the United States have been repeatedly contrasted by our statesmen and financiers, but the comparison can be carried more closely now than was possible either before the civil war or immediately after that desperate struggle. The estimates, in fact, originally proposed by the American Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending with the current month comprised a revenue not greatly differing from that of our own Government. Instead of our £70,000,000, the Americans were to raise £79,000,000, while on the other side of the sheet they provide £28,000,000 for interest on the national debt, instead of the £26,000,000 which suffices for that obligation in our own case. Nor did their civil service estimate differ materially from ours, though their charges for army and navy were considerably smaller; but the point of greatest contrast was in the surplus. The scheme proposed an excess of income over expenditure amounting to no less than £20,000,000, and Mr. Gladstone observed in a recent debate that America had actually in the space of sixteen months paid off £40,000,000 of public debt out of the proceeds of taxation. Whether this, in point of sound finance, was judicious policy has been doubted, and it now appears, at all events, that the effort has been carried far enough at present. The reduction of the debt has been suspended, and certain returns which have just been discussed in our American correspondence show very plainly that the ability to endure heavy taxation has been diminished. In plain words, we are told that the aggregate amount of incomes assessed for income tax has fallen off by fifty per cent. from the amount of the previous year.

"We should observe, perhaps, at the outset, that income in America is taxed separately from property, so that the sum realized for the treasury under the head of income tax is not equivalent to the single item of property and income tax in our own accounts. The rate of taxation in the United States is five per cent., or, by our method of reckoning, one shilling in the pound, which is levied upon all sums above two hundred pounds. This was expected to produce eight million pounds sterling, but we are told that a diminution to the extent of one-half must be anticipated, on account of the general decline of trade and profits in the States. It happens, too, that this decline can be accurately traced and estimated, for the custom prevails in America of publishing the returns made by taxpayers under this head. In this manner the whole public are invited to act as assessors, and the truth of the returns is left to be tested by opinion and belief. The collectors allege that evasion is universally practised, and that complete returns are rarely made. Nevertheless, the publicity given to such facts is evidently gratifying to the national curiosity, and the incomes of men of various classes and callings are made the subject of comparison and comment.

"Last year there was a New York merchant who returned his income at £800,000 and upwards, and his return is still the largest in the list [illegible] fore us, though it has dwindled to less than £150,000. Another New York merchant [illegible] £85,000, and a New York comes second with [illegible] is also a large shareshipowner, who, however [illegible]ompany, follows holder in the Atlantic Cable C[illegible] Delmonico, with £60,000. After these comes [illegible] profits the well-known restaurateur, whose [illegible] even in these days of impoverishment are above £40,000. In Philadelphia a Government loan agent, whose gains had been £130,000, finds them reduced, not unnaturally, to about a third of that sum. In Chicago £34,000 realized by a maker of agricultural implements represents the largest return; after which comes an income of £14,000. These items owe most of their interest to the figures alone, but there are others which are remarkable from the celebrity of the establishments or individuals to which they refer. General Grant possesses a private income of about £900 a year over and above his pay of £3600; Mr. Stanton has just £700 besides his salary of £1600; Mr. Matthew T. Brennan, the well-known New York politician, has £2000 a year; Mr. Frederick Douglass, the famous New York negro, £1200; and Mr. Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States, £1000. Journalism in America is a profitable profession, though the income of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, has fallen from upwards of £30,000 to less than £24,000. The publisher of the Boston *Journal* returns £14,000, and Mr. Patrick Donahue realizes £4000 from an Irish paper, the Boston *Pilot*. The incomes returned by academical and literary men are moderate. Professor Agassiz has £600 a year; Mr. Richard H. Dana, £400; Professor Lowell, £500; and the poet Longfellow, £2000. Publishers, as might be expected, do better than authors; one firm returning as much as £20,000 a year, and another £10,000. The petroleum trade gives £30,000 per annum to its leading member, and a manufacturer of American watches returns £25,000.

"The most remarkable feature of these financial statistics as compared with our own is undoubtedly the abrupt decline in the year's returns. No such event has occurred in this country since the first revival of the tax by Sir Robert Peel, and of late the increase of yield has been strong and permanent. A penny in the pound was calculated by Mr. Gladstone some time ago to produce £1,000,000 a year; it now produces £1,500,000; nor is there any reason to suppose that the growth will be arrested. But it should be remembered that the circumstances of the two countries are widely different. The Americans, almost ignorant of taxation ten years ago, suddenly found themselves involved in a costly war and encumbered with a prodigious debt. They accepted an incredible burden of taxation, rendered endurable at first by an inflated and fictitious prosperity. Soon, however, followed the reaction, of which, besides the evidence conveyed in these returns, we see other symptoms in the derangement of trade, the quarrels between masters and men, and the suspension of labor in various branches of industry. Probably the returns of an income tax in America would never be quite so regular as our own, which are steadied by the conjunction of property with income, and are exposed to less violent fluctuations of enterprise and credit. The statistics of this year, however, must necessarily be regarded as exceptional. It is a year of collapse after inflation, and the wonder is not that the public income from this source should have fallen off, but that so immense a revenue should still be raised. The people of the United States, 35,000,000 [illegible] contributed £80,000,000 to the Treasury, besides very heavy payments in the shape of State taxation. Of this sum more than two-thirds is [illegible] under the various items of what we term [illegible] revenue, so that the pressure upon the [illegible] may be easily imagined. Before [illegible] the Americans will probably find it [illegible] to relieve the industry of the country by [illegible] remission of its burdens, but it really [illegible] notice that the very people who were [illegible] tendency towards repudiation have [illegible] liquidate their debt. By efforts ever known [illegible] they will have learned that, as far as the [illegible] creditor is concerned, it suffices that the [illegible]terest should be certain and the principal secu[illegible] On these terms the debt may safely be [illegible] undiminished until its reduction is plainly [illegible] the advantage of the debtors themselves."

[illegible] MEN OF DETROIT.

In the [illegible] list of Detroit, just published, twenty-nine [illegible] citizens report incomes of $20,000 and upw[illegible] Of these twelve were for over $30,000; seven o[illegible] over $40,000; five over $50,000; and one over $[illegible] Eber B. Ward reports $129,025; [illegible] ,972; D. Whitney, Jr., $60,625; Samuel [illegible] Charles [illegible] $52,304; and John J. Bagley, $50,212. Z[illegible] Chandler, United States Senator, reports $42,94[illegible] [illegible] are fifty-two citizens whose clear incomes are between $10,000 and $20,000. Sixty-one report each between $6000 and $10,000; and thirty-eight report between $5000 and $6000. The names below $5000, with comfortable incomes from $2000 to $5000 are of course still more numerous. The number reporting $5000 and upwards, is one hundred and eighty.

A YOUNG VIRGINIAN OBTAINS AN APPOINTMENT IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—Mr. George Mason, now engaged in [illegible] business at the Tredegar Iron Works, has received a commission as Lieutenant in the French Foreign Corps, and is ordered to report for duty in Algiers. The commission emanates from his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. Mr. Mason is a son of the late Hon. John Y. Mason, formerly United States Minister to France.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Vast Quantities of Ivory Destroyed.

Thousands of teeth that might last a life time are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forget or do not appreciate the fact that SOZODONT, duly applied, renders the dental substance proof against decay.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.
Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11smrp] PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 25 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,
Great Novelties in Dress Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
20 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.

TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.

Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1½ yard black Glacie, or Dresses, equal to silk appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of
SHIRTING,
SHEETING, and
PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 50 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new designs, very cheap. 16 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS
TO BE
MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,
We shall sell till that time our Stock of
SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.
PERKINS,
6 21 tfsp] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—
Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $2·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1; Basket do., $1·50.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts,

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 29§] ABOVE RACE.

NEW PRINTED LAWNS.

LAWNS AT TWELVE AND A HALF CTS!
LAWNS AT SIXTEEN CENTS.
LAWNS AT EIGHTEEN CENTS.
FRENCH JACONETS OF CHOICE STYLES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
6 26 2t ABOVE WILLOW

PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES
AT SIXTEEN CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
6 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF
MATERIALS FOR
WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
AT
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 6 wfm6m

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $5; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 196m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW STYLES
JET JEWELRY.
4 1 mwf3mrp

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
BAILEY & CO.,
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwtf
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the
La Pierre House, Philadelphia,
Ashland House, Philadelphia,
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg,
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
5 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.............................$500,000

DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.................$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities......50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..................$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..................$2 per $100
Gold or Silver Plate.....................$1 per $100
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
1 23 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends
and customers to his superior
assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish
cannot be surpassed by any in the
Market. [1 22 rp]

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 1

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE.
For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ATLANTIC CITY.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuthsa2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.
G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.
CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House.
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

VERANDAH STRIPES.
CRIMSON, GREEN,
BLUE AND BUFF
LINEN AND COTTON
STRIPES
FOR
VERANDAHS AND AWNINGS.
ALSO,
Bobinets and Mosquito Nettings,
WITH THE PATENT UMBRELLA FRAME
FOR BEDS AND CRIBS.

SHADES.
PLAIN AND GILT BORDERED,
WHITE, BUFF, AND GREEN
LINEN AND HOLLAND SHADES,
MADE AND PUT UP IN TOWN OR COUNTRY BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
6 26 10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF 2000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Monday Morning,
July 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 2000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's' wear, to close consignments for the present season, when buyers of Boots and Shoes will find it to their interest to attend. [6 27 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEE
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
THE LAST SALE FOR THIS SEASON
BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLIN
BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
July 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 26 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper
SALE ON MONDAY,
July 1, will include—
HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1712 Pine street.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Casper W. Penrock, deceased—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1015 Sergeant street.
SAME ESTATE—Valuable property, Hotel, Dwelling, and Stables, Nos. 713 and 715 Spring Garden street.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 56 by 115 feet, west side of Sixteenth street, above Catharine.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 77 by 105 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth.
SAME ESTATE—Triangular lot of ground, 90 by 175 feet, north side of Catharine street, west of Sixteenth, adjoining the above.
SAME ESTATE—Desirable Building Lot, 67 feet front, east side of Sixteenth street, north of Catharine
WEST PHILADELPHIA—Valuable Hotel Property, with large lot, 40 by 200 feet, Nos. 3121 and 312 Chesnut street, adjoining the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Depot.
WEST PHILADELPHIA—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 3447 and 3449 Sansom street. [6 22 7t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
FOUR ELEGANT SHOW CASES, TWO FRENC PLATE MIRRORS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR, ETC. ETC.
On Saturday morning,
29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 1416 Chesnut street, 4 elegant show cases, large French plates and silver mountings; 2 French plate pier mirrors, in gilt frames; superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; Brussels carpets; engravings, etc. [6 27 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
Sale at No. 1106 Chesnut street.
FURNITURE, GAS CHANDELIERS, OIL CLOTH, CARPETS, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF A MILLINERY STORE.
On Saturday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1106 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the stock of bonnets, ribbons, feathers, etc., of a millinery store. Also six handsome bronze chandeliers; two large ornamental figures; velvet and other carpets; oil cloths; matting; sofas and chairs covered with velvet; what-not, centre-tables, counter and desk, work-tables, partitions, etc. [6 27 2t

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY,.
Imported direct from England.
On Monday and Tuesday,
July 1 and 2, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of first-class electro silver-plated goods, direct from the house of Messrs. Fisher & Co., Paternoster Works, Sheffield, England. The assortment comprises—Engraved, raised, chased and embossed tea and coffee services; epergne and candelabra chased and fluted dish covers; entree dishes; corner dishes; soup tureens; liquor stands; breakfast and table castors; pickle stands; cake, fruit, and bread baskets; tea waiters, 10 to 26 inches; saloons, 8 to 16 inches; urns; kettles, with stands; ice pitchers, etc.
Also, cases of dessert and fruit knives; fish carvers; butter coolers; ivory handle dinner and tea knives; table and dessert spoons of every variety; soup, sauce, and toddy ladles; butter knives; pickle forks; mustard and pepper stands; knife rests; sugar baskets; toast racks, etc.
The goods will be open for examination on Saturday. [6 28 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — A COTTAGE WITH modern conveniences, gas, bath, etc., situate on the hill back of the Mount Carbon House, Pottsville, Pa., commanding a magnificent view, and containing an acre of ground well cultivated. Price, $7500. Photographs may be seen on application.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 22 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 21 tf No. 152 South FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1321 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 tfsp

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, will be issued to the principal points on this road and its connections, from the
PHILADELPHIA TICKET OFFICES,
on 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July. Good to return until 6th of July, inclusive.
These Excursions will afford a capital opportunity of inspecting the industrial establishments of the Lehigh Valley, and enjoying the grand and beautiful scenery of the Upper Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, while being assured of good accommodations in the first-class hotels at the various points of interest along the route.
Trains leave Berks Street Depot at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 and 5·20 P. M. [6 26 7t] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The swift new steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, will commence running to Cape May on SATURDAY, June 29, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 9 A. M., returning on Monday.
The Felton will leave Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season. Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire; Servants, $1·75; Children, $1·25.
Freight will be received until 8·30 A. M.
6 26 6t G. H. HUDDELL.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),
EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
First boat leaving Fairmount at 7 A. M.; last boat at 6·30 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill 6·45 P. M. 6 5 1

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.